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THE COMPLEAT VERMIN-KILLER:

A VALUABLE AND USEFUL

COMPANION FOR FAMILIES,

IN TOWN AND COUNTRY:

Containing safe and quick methods of Destroying

BUGS, LICE, FLEAS, RATS, MICE, MOLES, WEAZELS, CATERPILLARS, FROGS, PISMIRES, SNAILS, FLIES, MOTHS, EARWIGS, WASPS, POLE-CATS, BADGERS, FOXES, OTTERS,

And FISH and BIRDS of all Kinds, *&c. &c.*

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

USEFUL FAMILY RECEIPTS,

FOR THE PREPARATION OF

MEDICINES,

For the Cure of Common DISORDERS.

THE

GENTLEMAN FARRIER;

OR, DIRECTIONS FOR THE

PURCHASE, MANAGEMENT, and CURE of *HORSES.*

THE COMPENDIOUS

GARDENER and HUSBANDMAN;

OR, OBSERVATIONS RELATIVE TO

GARDENING, HUSBANDRY, *&c.*

With divers other Matters, well worthy the Notice of the Country Gentleman, the Farmer, and every House-keeper.

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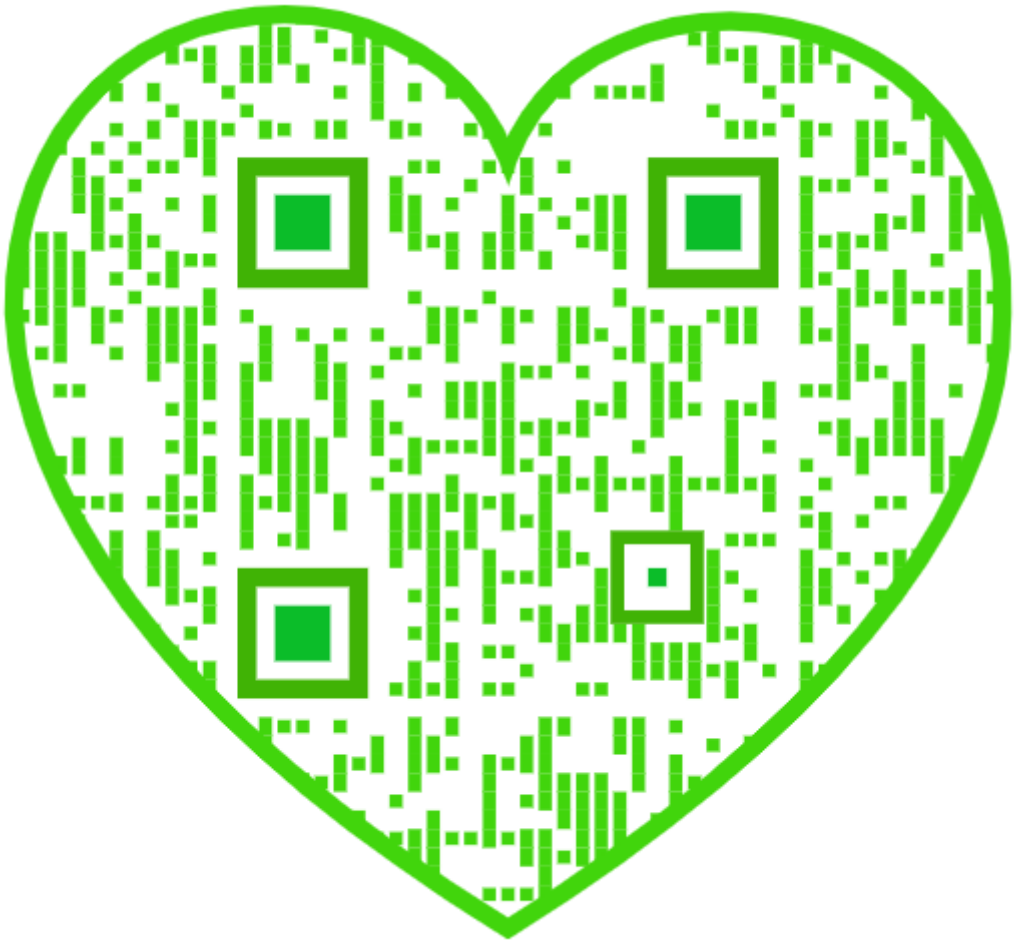

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THE COMPLEAT VERMIN-KILLER, &c.

Receipt to prevent the breeding of BUGS.

BUGS are commonly generated in feather-beds, and from infectious ſmells and vapours ariſing from them. Theſe venomous Inſects are ſeldom found in rooms where there are no beds. The beſt preventive Remedy is to leave the windows of your rooms open in the day-time, and to waſh them frequently. The uſe of Straw-beds has been recommended as a preſervative againſt Bugs; but this will be not much regarded by thoſe who have been uſed to ſleep in an eaſier manner.—When Bugs have got into your houſes, the following Receipts for getting rid of them have been approved by the beſt Judges.

HOUSE-BUGS,

The method of deſtroying them.

Spread Gun-powder, beaten ſmall, about the crevices of your bedſtead; fire it with a match, and keep the ſmoak in; do this for an hour or more,

and keep the room close several hours; or sprigs of Fern laid on the boards, will kill them.

Boil a handful of Wormwood and white Hellebore, in a proper quantity of Urine, till half of it is evaporated; and wash the joints of your bedsteads with the remainder.

Infuse a quantity of unslack'd Lime in a quart of Water, which having stood three or four days, pour off the Water; add a quantity of common Salt, and apply this mixture to the bedstead, or other infested places, till the Bugs are destroyed.

Brimstone burnt under the joints and crevices of the bedstead, will drive them out, when they may be easily killed. The room should be kept shut while this is done twice or three times in a week.

Mix the juice of wild Cucumbers with good Tar, stirring it for two days five times each day, and then rub it well on the bedstead.

White-wine Vinegar, mixed with powder of Squills, and rubbed into the bedstead with a sponge will destroy Bugs.

They have been killed by the guts of Rabbits boiled in water, and placed under the bed.

Take the Gall of an Ox, and mix it with Vinegar; or mix Ox-gall with the dregs of Oil, and rub it in the cracks or joints of your bedstead.

Powdered Brimstone and old Oil mixed together, is deemed a good ointment for the bedstead.

Rub your bedstead with Vinegar and Glue boiled together, which is accounted a sure destroyer of Bugs.

Mix a handful of Wormwood and Rue with common oil, and as much Water as will cover the Wormwood and Rue; let this boil till the Water is evaporated; then strain away the Water from the Herbs, and mix with it an equal quantity of Mut-

ton

ton Suet, anoint the bedſtead with it; and the remedy is deemed effectual.

Waſh your room and bedſtead with Soap that has been left at the bottom of a tub after waſhing; firſt boiling ſome Onions with the Soap.

Strong Vinegar, mixed with Salt, being ſprinkled in a room, is good againſt Bugs and Fleas.—Vinegar alone, or Rue, Wormwood and Roſemary, are good preventive remedies.

Twice a month, in hot weather, burn in your chamber three ounces of Guinea-pepper on a chaffing-diſh of coals, taking care to keep the doors and windows faſt: but let no one remain in the room, as the conſequence would be very prejudicial.

Bruiſe Wormwood and Muſtard, and boil them in Water fifteen minutes; then mix ſome Salt with the Water, and waſh your floors and bedſteads, as a remedy againſt other vermin beſides Bugs.

Waſh your rooms and bedſteads twice a week with Water in which the rind of green Walnuts well bruiſed has been ſteeped three or four days.

Waſh your bedſteads, floors and walls, with Water made ſtrong by the boiling Colloquintida ſeeds in it for a quarter of an hour.

A Bear's ſkin hung in your room, is ſaid to be effectual to drive away Bugs.

Baſket-makers ſell a Trap made of Wicker to catch Bugs. It muſt be about eighteen inches in depth, and four feet and an half long, or more if the bed be wide. Place this at the head of the bed, at the bottom of the pillow; and in the morning they will creep into it, when they may eaſily be taken away, and deſtroyed.

Fill a number of bags pricked full of holes, with dried Wormwood, and lay them between your bed and ſacking, mats or boards, and ſome under the bolſter,

and on the floor under the bed. The breeding of Bugs and Fleas is prevented by this practice.

Finally; and as a great promoter of cleanlineſs, keep your rooms decent, ſet open the windows early every morning, and lay your bed-cloaths open for ſome hours.

Various methods of deſtroying LICE.

Boil freſh Butter, mixed with Pepper, to a ſalve: then cut off the hair, anoint the head, and cover it with a night-cap.

Boil Rats-bane in ſpring Water. When it is pretty well boiled, keep the Water for uſe. Rub it occaſionally on the head; put on a cap, and tie it cloſe. This muſt be uſed with the utmoſt care, and the hands waſhed clean after it; for it is a ſtrong poiſon.

Rub in Stave's-acre powdered among the hair, and it kills them: or Oil and Stave's-acre will have the ſame effect.

Mix the Juice of Broom with Oil of Muſtard or Radiſh; and anoint the head with the preparation.

Boil Aramanthus (which is ſold by the apothecaries) in Lye, and waſh the head with it: or boil an equal quantity of Hogs-lard and *Olibanum*, and anoint the heads of the children.

Rub the part affected with Salt and Water; or mix Allum and Alloes with Onion and Vinegar, and apply it to the aggrieved part.

Make a ſalve of one ounce of Bees-wax, three drachms of Staves-acre, and three ounces of Olive-oil; anoint the head with it, and both Lice and Nits will be deſtroyed.

Louſe-herb, two drachms; Salt-petre and red Orpiment, each a drachm, mixed with Oil and Vinegar, is allowed to be a good ointment.

To

To kill LICE on the Body, in Bed, or on Ship-Board, &c.

Take an ounce of Cream, or freſh Butter, add three-pennyworth of Quickſilver: warm them in a luted pot of loam, ſtirring them continually till they are well mixed: ſteep in this a piece of linen cloth three inches ſquare, which you muſt ſew up in a ſmall ſilk bag, and wear it round the neck.

Buy at the apothecary's ſome flowers of Flour, and boil them moderately in lye, with which waſh the head, and it will take away the ſcurf, as well as deſtroy the Lice.—Or take two drachms of Staves-acre, and of Salt-petre and Sandrach a drachm each: mix them well with Vinegar and Oil, and uſe the compoſition as an ointment.

A long drought will cauſe ſeveral ſorts of trees, ſuch as Gooſberry, Sweetbriar, &c. to become louſy. The remedy is, to waſh them with cold water, by frequently daſhing it againſt them.

For the cure of Crab-lice.—Anoint with black Soap, or waſh with decoction of Penny-royal; or waſh yourſelf often with the juice of ſtinking Gladon, or Marjoram boiled in Water.

To deſtroy Lice in the Eye-lids—Rub them with Vinegar of Squills, or Brimſtone and Water, or Salt Water, or Allum and Aloes; and anoint the hair of the Eye-lids.

Different Methods of deſtroying FLEAS.

Sprinkle your bed-cloaths with Lavender and Wormwood boiled thoroughly in Vinegar; or they may be deſtroyed by laying Winter-ſavory in the bed-chamber.

Put under the bed a bag with holes in it, filled with Wormwood thoroughly dried; or uſe Flea-

wort

wort in the ſame manner: or you may kill them by putting under the bed, or pillow, Nut-leaves, Wormwood, Eye-averon, green Coriander, and Lavender.

Goat's-milk and Lye, ſprinkled about the room, was deemed an infallible remedy, in ancient times.

Strew unſlacked Lime in your chambers: Penny-royal, alſo, wrapt in a cloth, and laid in your bed, drives Fleas away: put in freſh, once in ſeven or eight days.

Boil Muſtard-ſeed in Water, and ſprinkle the room with it: likewiſe the hot ſort of Arſmart, ſtrewed in a chamber, will kill all the Fleas: as does Onions and Soap-lees boiled together, and ſprinkled in the room.

Elder-leaves being gathered with the dew on them, and placed in your room, all the Fleas will gather to it, and may be eaſily killed: or March Fleabane burnt in the chamber, or ſpread about it, will drive them away.

Provide yourſelf with an earthen pot, and cut a hole in the floor, ſo large that the pot may ſtand in it with the mouth even with the floor; then put in bruiſed Laurel and Roſe-leaves, and the Fleas will go into the pot: or, ſmear the pot either with Bull's fat, Goat's-blood, or the blood of an Ox mixed with Soot, and in a day or two all the Fleas will get into the pot. Or inſtead of a pot ſet as above, take an earthen diſh or platter, ſmear it with the bruiſed Laurel leaves, *&c.* and it will anſwer your purpoſe as well.

Place in the middle of the room a ſmall piece of board, rubbed over with Hog's-greaſe, and all the Fleas will gather to it: or ſmear a trencher with Badger's-blood, and it will gather the Fleas together, and kill them; or Coloquintida, Oil, and Worm-

wood

wood boiled in Water, and ſprinkled in the room, will produce the ſame effect.

To get rid of Fleas, and Wall-lice. — Sprinkle the houſe with a decoction of Thiſtle and Arſmart, or Coloquintida, Bramble, or Colewort-leaves; and this will drive them away: or if you anoint a ſtick with Hedge-hog's Greaſe, the Fleas will begin to ſtick to it as ſoon as you place it in the room.

Procure Lavender, Rue, Southernwood, Wormwood, Savory, Flea-ſeed, Walnut-leaves; laying all, or ſome of theſe, under the blankets; or boil them in Vinegar and Sea-onions, and ſprinkle the bed with it.

Ways to take or kill RATS and MICE.

To the Powder of Arſenic (vulgarly called Ratſbane) add freſh Butter, made into a paſte, with Wheat, or Barley-meal and Honey. Spread pieces of this mixture about thoſe parts of the houſe they moſtly frequent: they will eagerly eat of it, and when they have ſo done, will drink till they burſt. As this is a ſtrong poiſon, you muſt uſe it with caution, and always waſh your hands afterwards.—Unſlack'd Lime and Oatmeal mixed together, will likewiſe deſtroy them.

Oatmeal and powdered Glaſs only, or add to them ſome freſh Butter, and lay near their haunts: or filings of iron mixt with Oatmeal, or with Dough, or Oatmeal-flour, will have the ſame effect.

Fry a piece of ruſty Bacon, and lay it in the middle of a board three feet ſquare, covering the board pretty thick with Bird-lime; only leaving ſome narrow alleys in the board, for the Mice or Rats to get at the Bacon; in doing which they will frequently get among the Lime, and be caught. In Staffordſhire

ſhire it is cuſtomary to put Bird-lime about their holes, and they running among it, it will ſtick to them ſo that they will not leave ſcratching till they kill themſelves.—Or take Oatmeal-flour and Coloquintida, make it into a paſte, and lay it in the places where they haunt.

The ſeeds of wild Cucumbers, and black Hellebore, mixed with ſuch food as they eat, will kill them.—Or, powdered Hellebore mixed with Wheat or Barley-meal only, made into a ſtiff paſte with honey, and laid where they come, occaſions their preſent death: — But let the perſon who mixes this preparation, be cautious in the uſe of it.

When you have catched a Rat or Mouſe, cut or beat him ſeverely, and let him go, and he will make ſuch a crying noiſe, that his companions will leave the place. Some perſons flea off the ſkin of their heads: but this appears to be too cruel to practiſe.

Mix Honey, Metheglin, bitter Almonds, and white Hellebore, with Wheat or Barley-flour; make the whole into a ſtrong paſte; throw it into their holes, and it kills them.—Some perſons deſtroy them by putting Hemlock-ſeed into their holes.

Make a paſte of bitter Almonds, Coloquintida, Barley, Wheat, or Oat-flour, with Mead or Honey, and put it in their holes, or lay it where they frequent, and it will certainly deſtroy them.

Mix filings of Iron or Steel with a ſtiff paſte made of Wheat or Barley-meal, and Honey or Mead; and they will be deſtroyed as ſurely as they eat of it.—Some perſons ſay that laying the ſkin of a Deer in a room where they uſe to frequent, will drive them away.

If Hog's-lard be mixed with the Brains of a Weaſel, and diſtributed about a room in bits as big

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as big as a nut, they will not come thither.

If Oak-aſhes are put into their holes, they will run amongſt them, by which means they will get the ſcab, of which they will die.

Smallage-ſeed, Nigella, Origanum; the fumes of any of theſe burnt, will drive them out of your houſes. Likewiſe Lupins, or green Tamarinds burnt in the room will rid you of theſe vermin.

If the infuſion of Wormwood be put into printing-ink, they will never eat the paper with which it is printed.

Cork cut into ſmall ſlices, and fried in Suet, will certainly kill them, if it be laid where they come.

To kill Field-Mice and Rats.

Go out in the Dog-days, when the fields are tolerably bare, and having found their neſts or holes, which are in ſhape and ſize like an augre-hole, into which put Hemlock-ſeed, or Hellebore mixed with Barley, and they will eat of it ſo as to deſtroy themſelves.

To prevent your Seed-corn from being deſtroyed by theſe vermin, ſteep it in Bull's-gall, and they will not touch it; or powder green Glaſs, and mix with it as much Copperas, beaten fine: add alſo as much Honey as will make the whole into a paſte, and all the Rats and Mice will quit your fields.

Fill up their holes with Laurel or Roſe-leaves; or uſe a mixture of black Hellebore, bitter Almonds, wild Cucumber, and Hen-bane-ſeed, beat together, and made into a paſte with Barley-meal or Oil. This will deſtroy them, if put into their holes, in fields or houſes.

Theſe vermin are very fond of Artichokes: to prevent their devouring them, therefore, wrap Wool about the roots, and they will decamp; or they may

be driven away by ſtrewing plenty of Horſe-dung, or Fig-tree aſhes.

The beſt method to catch them in the field, is to fill an Earthen-pot half way with Water, put it in the ground, and cover it over with a board that has a hole in the middle; then cover the board with ſtraw, haum, or ſuch rubbiſh, under which the Mice taking ſhelter, creep to the hole, and will be drowned by falling through into the Water.

A good Trap for Gardens and Orchards, is three Sticks placed like a figure of 4, bait it with Cheeſe, and lay it upon a Tile, which falling down when they touch it, will kill them.—Some perſons mix Sand with their Corn, which deters them from burrowing in it, by falling into their ears.

A METHOD of preſerving CORN from MICE and RATS.

Place in the ground four or ſix Poſts, according to the ſize of your Granary; let theſe be from ſix to nine feet high, on the top of which muſt be a floor of wood to put your Corn on; and about the Poſts put Dutch Tiles, which being ſmooth, the vermin cannot get up.—When you erect a Granary or a Barn, let it be with ſides and a roof:—if only a Stack, cover it with Thatch.—Sometimes the ſupporters are made with two ſtones, the bottom one being three feet high, two in width at the bottom, and one at the top; over this is laid another ſtone about a yard over, and frequently of a circular figure, which is the beſt. The Corn which is for ſtacking muſt be bound in ſheaves, that the ears may be turned inwards to prevent Crows, Pigeons, and other birds from getting at it.—If you think that Mice or Rats have got into your Granary, thruſt a greaſy Stick into it, and by gnawing the Stick, they

they will diſcover themſelves. ††Bats, and Rear-mice may be driven away by the ſmoak of Ivy burned on the ſpot.

The Way to deſtroy MOLES.

Two or three heads of Onions, Leaks, or Garlick, thruſt into their holes, will cauſe them to run out as if ſtupified; when they may be eaſily catched by a dog, or ſtruck with a ſpear.

The juice of wild Cucumber, or the dregs of Oil, poured into their holes, effectually kills them. Or, having made a ſtrong Lye of Water and Copperas; early in the morning pierce holes in all the Mole-hills with a large ſtick, and pour this Water into the holes in the evening, and it will deſtroy them.

Take black or white Hellebore, and mix it into a paſte made of Wheat-flour, Milk, and ſweet Wine, or Metheglin, and the white of an Egg. Of this, pellets of the ſize of a nut put into their holes, will be greedily devoured, and ſoon cauſe their death.

Put Roſin and Brimſtone, Bees-wax, and Cedar-wood, cut ſmall, into an earthen pottle with a narrow neck and large belly. When theſe ingredients have ſtood a-while on the fire, make faſt all the Mole-holes but one, which being properly opened, put the neck of the pottle into it, and they will be choaked by the ſmoke.

Make a paſte of the powder of the Bark of Dogs-Cole, mixed with Rye, Barley, or Wheat-flour, and Wine and Milk: put ſmall bits of this into their holes, and they will feed on it till they die.—Marking-ſtone, mixed with wild Cucumber-juice will kill them, if poured into their holes.—Some perſons place traps at the mouths of their holes; and ſometimes they are deſtroyed by Cats and tame Weaſels.

Where it might be hurtful to dig or break up your ground much, the fuming the holes with Garlick, Brimſtone or other ill-ſcented things, will drive them away; and if a dead Mole is put into a common haunt, they will totally leave the place.

The following, however extraordinary, is ſaid to be an indiſputable fact. In the ſpace of ten days, in the ſpring-time, in a ground of 190 acres, near three buſhels of old and young Moles were taken; and upon caſting up their neſts only, which are always built in a large heap twice as big as the reſt, the old ones would quickly come to look for their young, which they would carry away.

Blith, in his Book of Huſbandry, ſays, that if you have a conveniency of conveying Water over your ground it will deſtroy them as far as it goes.

The method of taking Moles in trenches, is very hurtful to the ground: To prevent that damage, therefore, provide yourſelf with a Mole-ſpear, or ſtaff, and go, gently, towards where you ſee them at work; but not between them and the wind, leſt they ſhould obſerve you; then, as they work, ſtrike at them with your Mole-ſtaff, and obſerve which way the earth falls moſt: If the Mole caſts towards you, ſtrike ſomething beyond her; If ſhe caſt to the left hand, ſtrike towards the right, and ſo on the contrary to the caſting up of the plain ground, ſtrike down, and there let it remain: then take out the tongue in the Staff, and with the flat end dig round about your Grain to the end thereof, to ſee if you have killed the Mole; but if you have miſſed your aim, leave the hole open, and withdraw for a ſhort time, for poſſibly ſhe will return again to ſtop the hole; in which caſe ſtrike again, and if you miſs your aim, pour a large quantity of water into the hole, which will certainly drive her out.—Many Moles are taken by being watched for

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as they go out, or return from feeding in the morning.

When you go to plough, take with you a quantity of Water, and as the plough opens the new-made Mole-holes, pour in Water enough to drive them out, and you may eaſily deſtroy them. Trenches made in the Spring will catch them in other land.

By the ſides of banks, in cart-ruts, in March and April, when the ground is ſoft, and they burrow but a ſmall depth into the earth, having obſerved new-made hills, tread them down ſoftly; and then, at her cuſtomary hours of working, (which in Spring-time is generally about ſix, eight, and eleven in the morning, and three, four, and ſeven, in the afternoon) ſhe will raiſe up the earth in the trenches: You muſt then liſten and watch carefully, and you will ſee or hear her move the earth in the Trench. Then fix the broad end of your Staff acroſs the hole behind her, and place your foot before her, thus ſtopping up the way, both behind and before; and then take her up with your Spattle.

About ſun-riſing Moles generally go abroad: in moiſt weather they go out both morning and afternoon; but in dry, hot weather, ſeldom but in the morning: They work under hedges, buſhes, and trees, in froſty weather: In winter, and in wet ſeaſons, they lie chiefly under the roots of trees, in hedges or banks, and go out every morning to feed, returning in about two hours: When the weather is dry, they go two or three hundred yards. Having remarked where they have been, make Trenches, and chop down, with the broad end of your Staff, the earth which the Mole hath raiſed, or paſſed through, and tread it down with your foot lightly in trenches: make trenches in the moſt convenient places: if this be near their holes, it is beſt to take them going out,

or returning.—The moſt proper places for making trenches, are by the ſides of hedges, or near the banks, and roots of trees.

It has been ſaid, that if, in gendering time, a bitch Mole is drawn or led along the ground with a ſtring, the Bucks will follow, ſo that they may be catched, by a pot placed in the ground for that purpoſe.

The method of conſtructing the beſt inſtruments to deſtroy Moles, is as follows: procure a Board, five inches in length, and three inches and a half wide: Raiſe on one ſide of it two ſmall hoops or arches, and the ſame at each end, like the ends of a tilt-boat or waggon, but big enough for the Mole to paſs through:—Make a hole in the middle of the Board, of a ſize to put a Gooſequill through it—This being done, provide a Stick about two inches and a half long, and of ſuch a ſize, that the end of it may juſt enter the hole in the middle of the Board: You muſt likewiſe cut a Hazel or other Stick, which being fixed in the ground, may ſpring up like a ſpring commonly ſet for fowls: next faſten to the end of the Springing-ſtick, a ſtrong link of Horſe-hair that will ſlip freely; prepare likewiſe four ſmall hooked Sticks: then open the Mole's furrow, fit in the ſmall Board with bent hoops downwards, that ſhe may paſs directly through the two ſemi-circular hoops. Before you fix the Board, you muſt put the hair-line through the middle of it, and place it round, that it may anſwer to the two End-hoops, and with the ſmall Sticks, and carefully put in the hole to ſtop the knot of the hair-line:—place it in earth in the paſſage, and having made it faſt, by thruſting in the four hooked Sticks, cover it with mold, and when the Mole goes either way, the knot will paſs through the hole, and the Spring will catch her by the neck, owing to her diſplacing the ſmall Stick that hangs down perpendicularly.

larly. Although this deſcription may appear tedious, yet it is very ſimple, and eaſily performed. Swine are not ſo detrimental to the ground as theſe vermin are.

Dig a hole in the earth, and therein put a glaſs pot, wide at the bottom and narrow at the top: place it on a level with the ſurface, and put into it a ſtinking Crab-fiſh, which the Moles will readily ſmell, and fall into the pot. Some perſons put a pot in the ground, with a living Mole, and burn Brimſtone in it, on which her cries will bring them, and they will fall in: Others uſe only a live Mole, without Crab or Brimſtone, which has been found to anſwer the ſame end.

The beſt method to kill Moles, is to bruiſe and pound together the root of Palma Chriſti with white Hellebore; then paſs the whole through a fine ſieve, and having mixed with it whites of Eggs, Barley-meal, Mead or Milk, and a little Wine, make pellets of it, and put them into the holes. Some people make a mixture of red Earth, and the juice of wild Cucumbers, and fill their holes with it: Others dig holes round the hills; and the Moles finding the air come to them, will quit their habitations.

Some farmers, watching the motion of the ground when they perceive it heave, drive in a Spade before the hole, and bring up the animal. This method, when well managed, is generally ſucceſsful.—Others uſe a thick piece of Wood, ſtuck full of long Nails, and watching for the heaving of the ground, thruſt down the log of Wood forcibly, by which the Mole is ſo ſtupified, as to be eaſily catched.

OF

OF WEASELS.

The beſt way to deſtroy Weaſels, is to take Sal-Ammoniac, beat it, and mix it with the white of an Egg, Wheat-flour, and Honey. The Weaſels are killed by eating of this, laid in ſmall bits in the places where they frequent.

To fright away Mice, hang Bells about the Neck of a tame Weaſel, and let him run about the houſe. It is in the nature of theſe animals to deſtroy Mice; for which reaſon ſome people love to keep them.

To prevent Weaſels ſucking the Eggs of your Poultry, ſtrew Rue about the places where the Hens lay; and the Weaſel will keep his diſtance.

Weaſels may be driven away by the ſmell of a burnt Cat; as all animals are terrified at the burning of one of their own, or a ſimilar kind.

OF CATERPILLARS.

It is generally known how deſtructive Caterpillars are to the Leaves of Trees, to Cabbages, and almoſt all other Vegetables. Their numerous encreaſe on Trees may be prevented by gathering them off in winter, taking away the prickets that cleave to the branches, and throwing them in the fire.

Another method is to rub Tar round the bottom of your tree: then putting a number of Ants in a bag, hang them ſo that they may touch the body of the tree. The Tar will prevent the Ants from getting down, and thus they will devour the Caterpillars, for want of other food.

To deſtroy Caterpillars on Cabbages, and Coleworts, ſome people ſprinkle ſalt Water over them; and this is often found to be effectual.

They may be driven away by ſtrewing Fig-aſhes over them; but if this does not anſwer, mix an equal quantity of lees of Oil, and the urine of an Ox, boil them together, and when cold, ſprinkle it on the Herbs and Plants, and it will deſtroy them. Some kill them by ſprinkling the Trees or Plants with Water in which field Crabs have been ſteeped after being bruiſed. Brimſtone burnt among the Trees, will alſo deſtroy them.—Gardeners ſhake them off their plants in a morning; for they will readily fall before they have recovered from the cold of the night.—An eaſy method of catching Caterpillars, is, to bind whiſps of Hay or Straw about your Trees.

There are various kinds of Caterpillars, but the moſt hurtful are the Wolf and Calender-worm, which conceal themſelves in the hearts of the Flower-buds, cloſing them up, ſo that the leaves cannot diſplay themſelves, and totally deſtroying them: the Trees, which are early blowers, appear as if they had been ſinged by lightning: thoſe that blow late, are leſs liable to be thus infected.

To kill Caterpillars, and other hurtful inſects; Take one ounce of Aſſafœtida, and three ounces of Wormwood; ſteep and break them; boil the whole in four pails of Water, in the open air, becauſe the ſmell is offenſive. When they are boiled, ſtrain the ingredients through a Linen-cloth, and uſe the Liquor, when cold, at pleaſure, before the buds are opened, and the Tree will not be injured: You may likewiſe add Coloquintida, Tobacco-ſtalks, wild Vines, and ſeveral other ingredients of a ſimilar quality.

Of Green Bugs, which damage Plants, &c.

The way to kill green Bugs in gardens, is to ſprinkle the places where they lodge with Juice of Henbane, infuſed in ſtrong Vinegar.—Some perſons water the plants on which they ſettle, with the cold decoction of Muſtard and Laurel-ſeed, mixed with Water: others preſs them to death with their fingers: or they may be deſtroyed by Flea-bane, boiled in Water, being ſprinkled on them.

Vine-Fretters are to be deſtroyed by ſticking a Rod, half a foot high in the ground, with Mugs or Cups turned over the top of it, and they will creep under for ſhelter, ſo that they may be eaſily taken.

As an effectual remedy againſt all kinds of inſects hurtful to Flowers; take eight or nine Crabs, put them in an earthen pot with Water, and let them ſtand in the open air eight days: then take of this Water, and while the Inſects are very young, water your Plants with it, repeating this once in about eight days.

F R O G S.

The propereſt time for killing them is in February, in the ditches, when and where they begin to ſpawn.

Take the Gall of an Ox, Sheep or Goat; bruiſe it, and place it at the edge of the Water, and the Frogs will gather to it.

If you place a Lantern and Candle upon the ſide of the Water or River that waſhes your garden, this will prevent the Frogs from croaking.—Toads will not come near your Sage, if Rue is planted on the ſame ſpot.

Worm-

Wormwood planted in divers places, will drive away all Snakes and Adders.—Thoſe reptiles may alſo be driven away, by ſmoaking the places of their reſort with Hartſhorn or Lilly-roots, burning in a fire-pan.—The ſame effect will be produced by the roots of Centaury laid about your ground; or by Deer's-ſuet.—The ſcent of burnt old Shoes, or other ſtinking ſtuff, will drive them away; as will Aſh-tree-boughs, while the green leaves are on them.

The Juice of Aſh-tree-leaves ſqueezed into good White-wine or Beer, and uſed either as a drink or to waſh the wound with, covering the place ſtung with Aſh-tree-leaves, will cure the bite of a Snake or an Adder.

If in the months of April or May, you lay freſh Dung in the places where they come, it will draw them to it. Turn up the Dunghill in July or Auguſt, and you will find both them and their Eggs. You ſhould do this two or three times in the Summer, deſtroying as often as you find them.

You may draw into one place, all the Snakes and Adders which infeſt your grounds, by the following method: Take a handful of Onions, and ten River Crab-fiſh; beat them well together, and lay them on the ſpot to which you intend to attract the creatures.

Of SPIDERS, FLIES, EARWIGS, &c.

Spiders, Flies, Earwigs, and Piſmires, are very troubleſome vermin in a garden, eſpecially where Carnations, &c. are preſerved; for they are ſo fond of theſe flowers, that, without proper attention to prevent them, they will eat off all the ſweet part of the bottom of the leaves, and totally deſtroy them. — Some people, to prevent this, erect

Stands, which have a baſon of earth or lead, conſtantly filled with Water, round each ſupporter.—Others procure the hollow claws of Lobſters, Crabs, &c. and, hanging them in different parts of the garden, the inſects creep into them, and are eaſily taken; but the claws muſt be often ſearched. Wall-fruit is likewiſe preſerved from theſe inſects, by the ſame diligent care.

July-flowers are very liable to injury from Sun and Rain, from too frequent Watering, and from Earwigs and Piſmires. The Sun, by drying the ground too much, withers them; the Rain ſpots them; too frequent watering, particularly at the laſt blowing, ſpoils them; Earwigs devour the leaves, cauſing them to fall out of the ſhell; and piſmires make holes in the leaves, and gnaw the flowers.—The way to preſerve them, is to let the Sun be on them only one hour in a day, and they will retain their beauty for a long time.

To ſave your flowers from the above-mentioned devouring inſects, boil Glue in Linſeed-oil, which place round your tubs, four inches in breadth, and in climbing up they will ſtick to it; but to take thoſe that may get up, lay on the top of the July-flower-ſticks, Lobſter's Claws, with Wool or Tow in them, and Paper-caps; and examine theſe in the morning for your prey.

Place in different parts, Glaſſes, with Water and Honey, in which the inſects will drown themſelves. Six or ſeven of theſe Glaſſes will be ſufficient.

PISMIRES.

Laying a quantity of human Ordure on the Ant-hills, occaſions them to leave the place.—Some de-

ſtroy

ſtroy them by firing their neſts.—Another manner of driving them away is by the root of wild Cucumber.—Muſcle-ſhells burnt with Storax, and beat to powder, ſtrewed over the gardens where they are, will compel them to quit their holes, and prove their deſtruction.

Origanum, powdered, and ſpread among them, kills them; or Cirenicum, melted in Oil, will anſwer the ſame purpoſe:—Or, make a roll of Wool, newly plucked from the Sheep's belly, and encompaſs your flower-ſtem, five fingers in breadth.

Smear the bottom of the trees all round with Tar, which will prevent their climbing; or put human Ordure round the root or ſtem of the tree.

Mix ſome powder of Arſenic with Honey; put it into a Box made of Cards or Paſteboards, pricked full of holes with a bodkin. Hang theſe boxes on the trees, and it will kill the vermin. Be careful not to make the holes too large, leſt Bees ſhould likewiſe get in, and be poiſoned.

Some perſons hang a glaſs Bottle on the tree, with a little Honey, or other ſweet Liquor in it, and it will draw the Ants into it. If you do this, you muſt often waſh the Bottle, and place it there again.—They are alſo killed by frequent watering the walks or paths.

In Winter, the Ant-hills ſhould be dug up, and the Core taken out, that when you lay your Turf down, it may lie lower than the other ground. This prevents Ants returning, and the Rain and Froſt will deſtroy thoſe that remain.

The dregs of Oil, mixed with Lupins, and rubbed over the bottom of your plants, will preſerve them from Piſmires. — To keep your Sugar or Spice-box from theſe inſects you muſt cover it with white Wool.—Brimſtone powdered, and ſteeped in Water,

till

till the Water is become coloured, will drive them away.

Of SNAILS, &c.

The beſt way to preſerve Tulips from Earth and Field-mice, Snails, &c, is to cover them with wooden Frames, four inches high, and grated ſo with cloſe Iron wires, that none of theſe vermin can get through to injure them.

Numbers of Snails are commonly found on Wall-fruit; and in a dewy morning, you may eaſily find where they chiefly reſort; but the better way is to diſcover their haunts in a hard Winter, and to get rid of them. They are moſtly to be met with in holes of walls, behind cloſe old hedges, or old trees, or under thorns.—You ſhould alſo be careful not to pluck the fruit they have begun to eat, but let it alone; for they will not begin a ſecond till they have finiſhed the firſt.—If you ſet boards, bricks, or tiles, hollow againſt your pales, walls, &c. they will creep under them for ſhelter: they get into theſe places about Michaelmas, for ſecurity during the Winter, unleſs you prevent it by deſtroying them in December, which is the moſt proper time you can take.

The method uſed by gardeners to catch Snails, is, to ſeek them out by break of day, or after rain, when they come out of the earth to feed, and are eaſily killed.

Of FLIES, &c.

White Hellebore ſteep'd in Milk or ſweet Wine, and ſprinkled about the room they come to, will effectually kill them.—Or, Origanum and Allum, bruiſed

bruiſed, and mixed with Milk, will anſwer the ſame end.

Put bruiſed Coriander-ſeed into a deep Earthen-pot, and all the Flies will gather to it. — Spread an Earthen diſh pretty thick with Treacle or Honey, and they will come to it and ſtick: or a mixture of dregs of Sugar and Water will draw them to it.

If you boil Bay-berries in Oil, and anoint your Cattle with it, they will never be peſtered with Flies. —Wet the hair of Horſes with the Juice of the leaves of Gourds at Midſummer, and they will not be moleſted.—Anoint your Cattle, and the Flies will not come near them, even in the hotteſt weather.

The ſcent and ſmoke of a Hen's feathers, burnt in a room will drive away all Flies, Spiders, Scorpions, &c. ſo that they will never return.

Insects are driven away, or deſtroyed, by various methods: either by hindering the breeding of them, as by the deſtroying Locuſts Eggs; or we prevent Inſects coming, by ſhutting all windows cloſe.—Fire and Cold kill or drive them away, as do likewiſe white Hellebore, wild Cucumbers, Colloquintida, Lupins, Vinegar, or decoction of Bays.—Some things do it by the ſcent; as Corianders, Vitriol-flowers, leaves of Alder, and Brimſtone. Rue and Verdigreaſe are every way offenſive to them: Pitch, and lees of Oil, were formerly much uſed for getting rid of them: the firſt defends from the air, and the latter from living creatures.—Almoſt all Inſects may be driven away by the ſmoke or ſmell of Storax.

MOTHS:—

MOTHS:—To prevent their devouring Cloaths; and to deſtroy them.

Air your Cloaths well, and then lay beaten Pepper among them, and it will prevent their coming.—The branches of the Bay-tree, or moiſt Hemp, preſerves all ſorts of Cloaths either from Moths or Worms.—Moths are prevented eating Cloaths by Wormwood being laid among them.—If you put pieces of Ruſſia leather into your Cloaths-boxes, neither Moths nor any other vermin will come near them.

Moths commonly begin to appear about Auguſt, and that chiefly in the night, and if you leave a Candle burning all night, they will fly about it and burn themſelves, and in the morning a number of them will be found dead.

The manner of catching and deſtroying EARWIGS, WASPS, GNATS, HORNETS, and FLIES.

To deſtroy Earwigs, which are very numerous and hurtful to Fruit, place Hoofs, Horns, Lobſters or Crabs-claws, on branches of trees, into which they will retire: take them off carefully in the morning, and deſtroy them, either by treading on them, or ſhaking them into a pail of Water.—If one of theſe inſects get into your ear, cut a hole in a Melon or Apple, lay it to your ear, and lay on that ſide, and it will come into the fruit.

Spring and Summer are the proper ſeaſons for deſtroying Waſps and Hornets: —before they are increaſed, deſtroy the old ones, for, otherwiſe, a few will, in time, become a numerous ſwarm.

When

When Gnats, Earwigs, or Waſps, are diſcovered in the thatch, or a hollow tree, ſcald them, and ſmoke them with any ſtinking combuſtible article.

In order to preſerve Bees, Fruits, &c. from the attack of Waſps and Hornets, put Cyder, Verjuice, or ſour Liquor, into a ſhort-necked phial, and you may catch many in it. Likewiſe lay ſweet Apples, the entrails of Beaſts, or other Fleſh, or Treacle, in an earthen diſh, mixed with a little Water, or any thing they love; and thus you may kill numbers of them at a time.

Thruſting pieces of lighted Brimſtone-rags into the Waſp's neſts, and immediately flinging a ſpade full of Earth over the holes will deſtroy them.

A copper Halfpenny, held for a little time to the part wounded, is the beſt remedy for the ſting of a Waſp.

Gnats and Flies are more particularly troubleſome to thoſe that live near watery-places; and they likewiſe deſtroy leaves of trees, and vegetables as ſoon as they appear, eſpecially turnips, whole fields of which are ſometimes ſpoiled by them.

Having firſt ſhut your windows very cloſe; in ſummer, towards evening, ſmoke your rooms with Brimſtone, and burn Straw in them, and thoſe inſects will fly into the flame, or be ſuffocated with the ſmoke.—Burnt Fern likewiſe drives away Gnats, Serpents, and other venomous creatures.

Gnats and Flies are eaſily attracted by Aſh-leaves hung up in a room: likewiſe Balls made of new Horſe-dung will attract them, ſo that you may cover them with a baſon, and confine them.

Of WORMS.

If you ſprinkle on the earth, Water, wherein the ſeeds and leaves of Hemp have been ſodden, it will

bring them out.—The roots both of Graſs and Corn are eagerly devoured by Worms, eſpecially when the Corn firſt begins to ſhoot.—They may be killed with Sea-water ſprinkled on the ground, or with Salt and Water made into Brine.—Some affirm that Soot ſtrewed on the ground will kill them; while others give the preference to Lime and Chalk for that purpoſe.

Green Walnut-huſks, rubbed on a Brick or Tile, and held at the bottom of a pail of Water, till it is become bitter; this Water, being ſprinkled on the ground, brings the Worms out in a very ſhort time.

If your garden is infeſted with Worms, water your beds with the Brine of ſalt Meat, or with a ſtrong Lixivium, made of Aſhes.—Some people lay Lime or Aſhes about the plant, and neither Worms nor Snails will come near it.—Some ſmoke their holes with Cow-dung; or you may kill them by ſprinkling Mother of Oil on their holes.—The moſt proper time to pick them up is in the evening, or after conſiderable rain.—To get them out, take a poker with two prongs, ſtick it in the ground, and ſhake it well; Morning and evening are the beſt times for doing this.

To preſerve Apple-trees from Worms, lay Sea-onion about the roots:—If they come naturally, Bull's-gall, or Horſe-dung, mingled with Urine, and poured to the roots deſtroys them:—But if they are hard to deſtroy, dig into the bark with a Braſs-pin, or ſuch kind of tool, till the point takes upon the Worms, and drives them away; but where there is a place ulcerated, ſtop it with Cow-dung.—Anoint the root of an Apple-tree-plant with Bull's-gall, and this will keep the Worms both from plant and fruit.

If

If you rub your chefts of drawers, and other wooden furniture, with Linfeed-oil, or with Wormwood, Rue, and other bitter herbs, it will preferve them from the Worm: and all wooden houfhold furniture that is rubbed with the lees of Linfeed-oil, and polifhed, will make much the better appearance.

Method of catching POLE-CATS.

In the following manner you may conftruct a dead-fall to catch them. Take a fquare piece of Wood, weighing forty or fifty pounds: bore a hole in the middle of the upper fide, and fet a crooked hook faft in it: then fet four forked ftakes faft in the ground, and lay two fticks acrofs, on which ftick lay a long ftaff, to ho'd the dead-fall up to the crook; and under this crook put a fhort ftick, and faften a line to it; this line muft reach down to the bridge below; and this bridge you muft make about five or fix inches broad. On both fides of this dead-fall, place boards or pales, or hedge it with clofe rods, and make it ten or twelve inches high — Let the entrance be no wider than the breadth of the dead-fall.

Your Pigeon-houfe fhould, if poffible, be furrounded with a wet ditch, and that will tend to preferve the Pigeons; for beafts of prey naturally avoid water.

How to take BADGERS.

Thefe creatures deftroy great numbers of young Pigs, Lambs, and Poultry, every year. Some ufe a Steel-trap, or a Spring, fuch as Foxes are taken in, to catch them.

Others ſink a Pit-fall, five feet in depth, and four in length, forming it narrow at the top and bottom, and wider in the middle: they then cover it with ſmall ſticks and leaves, ſo that the Badger may fall in when he comes on it. Foxes are ſometimes taken in this manner. Others, again, purſue a Badger to his hole, and dig him out; this is done on a moon-light night.

Different methods to deſtroy FOXES.

Foxes commit great ravages among Lambs, Poultry, Geeſe, &c.—To deſtroy them, you muſt take a Sheep's paunch, and faſten it to a long ſtick: then rub your ſhoes well upon the Paunch, that the Fox may not ſcent your feet.—Draw this Paunch, after you as a trail, a mile or upwards, till you get near ſome large tree; then leave the Paunch, and aſcend into the tree with a gun; and as the night comes on, you may ſee the Fox come after the ſcent of the trail, when you may ſhoot him.—You ſhould draw the trail to the windward of the tree, if you can conveniently contrive ſo to do.

Set a Steel-trap in the plain part of a large field, diſtant from paths and hedges: then open the trap, place it on the ground, cut out the exact ſhape thereof in a turf, and take out juſt ſo much earth as to make room for it to ſtand, and then cover it again very neatly with the turf you cut out.—As the joint of the turf will not cloſe exactly, procure ſome Mould of a Mole-hill newly thrown up, and ſtick ſome Graſs in it, as if it grew there. Scatter ſome Mould of the Mole-hill very thin, three different ways, at the diſtance of ten or twelve yards from the trap: let this Mould be thrown on ſpots fifteen or ſixteen inches ſquare; and where the trap is placed, lay three or four

four ſmall pieces of Cheeſe; and then with a Sheep's-paunch draw a trail a mile or two long to each of theſe three places, and from thence to the trap, that the Fox may approach one of theſe places firſt; for then he will advance to the trap more boldly; and thus you will be almoſt always ſure of catching him. You muſt take care that your trap be left looſe, that he may draw it to ſome hedge or covert, or he will bite off his leg, and ſo make his eſcape.

Near the ſpot where a Fox uſes much to reſort, fix a Stick or Pole, much in the ſame manner as for a Woodcock. To explain this more exactly: Tie a String to ſome Pole ſet faſt in the ground, and to this String, faſten a ſmall ſhort Stick, made thin on the upper ſide, with a notch at the lower end of it: then ſet another Stick faſt in the ground with a nitch under it: then bend down the Pole, and let the nicks or notches join, in the ſlighteſt degree: then open the nooſe or String, and place it in the path or walk of the Fox. By ſtrewing Fleſh-meat, pieces of Cheeſe, &c, as you paſs along, you may entice the Fox to take the ſame road.

When you wiſh to ſhoot one of theſe animals, anoint the ſoles of your Shoes with Swine's-fat, a little broiled; go towards the wood, and, on your return, drop here and there a bit of Swine's-liver, roaſted, and dipt in Honey, drawing after you a dead Cat; and by theſe means he will be lured to follow you.

The Fox is ſometimes taken with a Hook, made of large Wire, and turning on a ſwivel, like the collar of a Greyhound. It is frequently uſed in catching Wolves, but much oftener for taking Foxes. It is uſually hung ſo high from the ground, that he is compelled to leap to catch it, and baited with Fleſh, Liver, Cheeſe, &c. and if you run a trail with a

Sheep's

Sheep's-paunch, as before directed, he will be drawn to the bait with the greateſt eaſe.

In what MANNER to take and deſtroy OTTERS.

Theſe animals are great devourers of Fiſh, and will travel 10 or 12 miles in the ſpace of a night.—Their chief haunts are under the roots of trees near the water.—Some take them with Hunting-dogs: Some by means of Snares; and others kill them with Spears.

The ſhorteſt way of deſtroying them, is to lay near their haunts, an Eel, ſlit on the back, with Ratſbane put in the ſlit, and then ſew it up again.—Place the Eel, from the navel upwards, out of the water, and the Otter will eat it ſo far, but ſeldom farther; and his deſtruction is certain.

INSTRUCTIONS for catching FISH.

The baits you uſe muſt, in the firſt place, ſmell well; as Aniſeeds, juice of Panacea and Cummin; Secondly, taſte well, as Wheaten-bread, and Hog's-blood; and thirdly, ſtupify, or intoxicate them, as Coculus Indiæ, Nox Vomica, Aqua-vitæ, lees of Wine, Marigolds, and yellow Flowers in general.

How to catch EELS.

Mix with an ounce of Sea-wort, an equal quantity of Sea-onions, and throw them into thoſe places where Eels uſually reſort.

Of CRAB-FISH.

The way to take Crab-fiſh, is to ſlit a ſmall Willow-ſtick, and put a Frog into the cleft, which will lure them to your hand: or Frogs cut in pieces, and laid in a baſket will have the ſame effect.

Of PIKES.

In fiſhing for Pike, take any number of blown Bladders you pleaſe, and tie a Line to the mouth of them, longer or ſhorter, according to the depth of the water. Bait your hook ſkilfully, and the Pike will take it, and afford ſport. The leg of a Gooſe or Duck, tied to the Line, will afford the ſame kind of diverſion.

How to bring FISH together.

Make a paſte of Barley, boiled in water till it burſt, with Liquorice and a little Honey and Mummy; and when it is almoſt dry, throw little pellets where Fiſh are, and they will eagerly reſort to the ſpot.—Freſh Horſe-dung thrown into the water, has the ſame effect.

How to take a PIKE ſleeping in fine Weather.

Provide a ſtrait, light Rod, on the little end of which you muſt put a running loop, made of Wire, Silk, or Horſe-hair, which muſt be drawn with care over the gills of the Fiſh, lifting him up when it is ſix inches from the point of his noſe, or leſs, in proportion

tion to his ſize. Not the leaſt noiſe muſt be made; and if the fiſh lies ſo that the nooſe cannot be eaſily ſlipped over him, a ſlight touch on his tail with the rod, will make him turn to a proper poſition. When he is properly nooſed, ſlip a hand-net gently under him, and take him out.

A little before you fiſh, throw into the water a paſte made of Wheat-flour and Wine-lees, mixed with Goat's-blood—or, an hour before you begin, caſt in a paſte made of Mutton-ſuet, and Garlick, mixed with red Wine.

A RECEIPT to take FISH.

Make a paſte of Milk, Honey, Flour, and Aſſafœtida, and uſe it as a bait; or, if you would take the fiſh by hand, throw into the water, little pieces of ſtiff paſte, compounded of Wheat-flour, Milk, Mead, or ſweet Wine, and *Cocculus Indiæ*.

Stock-fiſh are taken by baits of green Moſs boiled in oil.

Unſlacked Lime, beaten ſmall, and mixed with Hartworth, and thrown into the water in calm weather, will make the fiſh ſo drunk, that they may be taken by hand.

Throw ſmall bits of the following paſte into the water an hour before you fiſh: Thyme, Savory, and Alder-leaves, in equal quantities, mixed with lees of Wine, and Mutton or Beef-ſuet, beaten in a mortar: —Or this mixture—Wheat-flour, old Cheeſe, Cummin-ſeed and *Cocculus Indiæ*, mixed with Brandy, and ſmall bits thrown into the water.

Various methods to take FISH by hand.

Caſt into the water a paſte made of Honey, Cheeſe, *Cocculus Indiæ*, and crumbs of Bread.—Or pound Cinquefoil and Nettles with the juice of Houſe-leek, and ſtir the mixture in your hand in the water, and the Fiſh will come to it.

Mix Wheat or Barley-flour with Suet and Garlick, and make it into a paſte with Wine; which compoſt, being thrown into the water, the Fiſh may be eaſily taken.

Beat Birth-wort very ſmall, mix it with unſlacked Lime, and throw it into the water; on which the Fiſh will eagerly devour it, and turn on their backs through intoxication.

Put oil of Camomile to the bait; or rub juice of Dragon-wort on the hand, and the Fiſh will come to be taken.

Throw the following mixture, in ſmall pills, into a place where you know there are Fiſh;—Oriental Berries, a quarter of an ounce; Wheat-meal three ounces; Cheeſe one ounce; Aqua-vitæ and Cummin-ſeed, the ſixth part of an ounce of each.

Of BIRD-LIME.

About midſummer cut a quantity of Holly, of which, having peeled as much as you chuſe to uſe, put it into a veſſel, which, having filled with Water, boil it about twelve hours, by which time the white and grey Bark will have ariſen from the green, which latter muſt be laid in a cellar, covered with Hemlock, or other green rank weeds, for about a fortnight, by which time it will come to a conſiſtence;

then pound it till it is a perfect paſte, and none of the bark can be ſeen; after which it muſt be waſhed in a running ſtream till it is quite clean; after which, put it into an earthen veſſel to ferment, ſcum it for ſeveral days, and when nothing farther ariſes to be taken off, place it in another earthen veſſel, and keep it for uſe. When you intend to uſe it, pour ſome of it into a pipkin, and mix it, by the heat of fire, with Gooſe-greaſe, or oil of Walnuts, ſtirring it continually till it is cold. To prevent your Bird-lime taking injury by froſt, add to it a fourth part of as much Oil as you uſe of Gooſe-greaſe.

Directions for the uſe of BIRD-LIME.

Warm your rods by the fire; wind the Lime round the top of them; draw them aſunder, and bring them together again, continually rubbing them againſt each other, till the Lime is equally diſtributed.

In liming of ſtrings, take a number together, and apply the Lime when very hot and thin, cloſing them together till they all partake equally of it.

Straws muſt be alſo limed when the preparation is hot, taking a number at a time, and moving them before the fire till all of them are covered, and then put them up in leather caſes for uſe.

To make Water-Bird-lime, to catch SNIPES, FIELD-FARES, &c.

Waſh a pound of ſtrong Bird-lime in Water, till it becomes very pliable; then preſs the Water clean from it, and dry it by the fire; then mix with it a little Venice Turpentine, two ſpoonfuls of Vinegar, as much

much Capon's-greaſe, without ſalt, as will make it run, and putting it in an earthen-pot, boil it over a ſlow fire, continually ſtirring it.—Thus prepared, your Straws or Twigs muſt be covered with it in the uſual manner, (when it is cool) and it will retain its ſtrength in the water.

To catch SMALL-BIRDS with Lime-twigs, in hedges and buſhes.

Chuſe the principal branch or bough of a tree (particularly the Willow or Birch) the twigs of which are ſtrait, thick, long, and free from knots or prickles; and having cleared it from excreſcencies, cover it equally with the beſt Bird-lime, mixed with Gooſe-greaſe, four inches from the bottom, leaving untouched that part of the wood from which the branches riſe.—Be careful in the diſtribution of the Lime; for, as too thick a covering will make the Birds ſhy, too little will not hold them when they lodge.—The Branch thus prepared, muſt be placed according to the ſeaſon of the year, viz. In ſpring, in quickſet or dead hedges near the ends of towns, back yards, old houſes, &c. In ſummer and harveſt, in flax and hemp-lands, fruit or white thorn-trees, quickſet-hedges near corn-fields, groves or buſhes. In winter, near cornſtacks, houſes, hovels and barns.

Having placed the Lime-buſh properly, take your ſtation ſo as not to be ſeen, and whiſtle the notes of the different Birds, which may be acquired by frequent copying them as you walk in the fields.—But if you cannot learn theſe notes, (particularly thoſe they call each other by) you muſt purchaſe a Bird-call, of which having learn'd the uſe, the Birds will come on the ſound of it; but when you obſerve them on your Lime-twig, do not go to them till they are properly

 entangled;

entangled; nor need you quit your ſtation for every ſingle bird, ſince the fluttering of one may entice others.—This method of catching Birds ſhould be practiſed from ſun-riſing till ten in the morning, or from one o'clock till ſun-ſetting.

It has been the practice of boys in ſome counties to lime a number of Twigs, and putting them on hemp-cocks in a field, to beat the borders of that field and thoſe adjacent to it, to drive the birds to their lure, by which means great numbers have been taken, eſpecially Linnets and Green-birds, which are fond of feeding on Hemp-ſeed.

Some perſons have taken ſmall birds by making a ſtale of living Bats, placed ſo as to be ſeen by the Birds, which no ſooner obſerve them than they haſten to the ſpot, and place themſelves on the Lime-twigs: but an Owl is allowed to be a better decoy than Bats, and is likewiſe preferable, becauſe Birds in general are apt to purſue and perſecute the Owl. Skins of the above Birds, ſtuffed, ſupply the place of the living Birds; and artificial Owls, made of Wood, and properly painted, have been known to anſwer the end.

PIGEONS.—To prevent their quitting the Pigeon-House.

(This receipt is deemed a ſecret.)

Boil together the head and feet of a gelded Goat, till the fleſh parts from the bone; and then boil the fleſh again in the ſame water, till it is all diſſolved, and when cold and thick, mix it up with Potter's-earth, and making it into ſmall cakes, dry it in an oven, or by the Sun, but ſo as not to burn it. Lay theſe cakes in the Pigeon-houſe, and the taſte of them will ſo pleaſe the Pigeons, that they will not willingly leave

leave it.—Another method is, to candy Salt, and leave it in the Pigeon-houſe:—a third is, to place there a Goat's-head boiled in Water, with Hemp, Urine, Cummin, and Salt:—and a fourth way is, to fry Millet in Honey and Water, which produces a food ſo agreeable to Pigeons, that they will not only remain at home, but intice others to keep them company.

How to take BIRDS and FOWLS.

For Birds:—Take Wheat, Barley, or other Grain that they are fond of, and boil with Orpiment, which being ſtrewed in places where the Birds frequent, they will eat till they are intoxicated, and may be eaſily taken:—Or, pound the Root of white Hellebore ſmall, mix it with ſuch ſeed as the Birds like, and it will have the ſame effect.——For Fowls:—Take any ſeeds they like, ſoak them well in lees or mother of Wine; and, leaving it for them to eat, they will be ſo intoxicated, that they may eaſily be taken by the hand.

BIRDS.—To keep them from FRUIT.

Smear the branches of your trees with the juice of Garlick; or hang a bundle of that root on a branch of the tree, and the Birds will avoid the fruit.

To catch WILD-GEESE, or DUCKS.

Boil white Hellebore in the lees of Wine, and ſoak in it ſome ſeed or grain, which muſt be ſtrewed

on

on a place frequented by the Birds you intend to take. Then tie a tame Gooſe or Duck near the ſpot, but not quite near enough to eat the Grain, and the others coming to eat it, will be ſoon intoxicated, and eaſily catched.

To teach BIRDS to whiſtle tunes.

Cock Bullfinches, Robins, Goldfinches or Linnets, being kept in dark places, it will be proper to play to them, very often, ſuch tunes as it is intended they ſhould learn: and in about ſix months, or at that time of the year when young Birds begin to ſing, they will have acquired the art; and their notes will be ſweeter than that of a Flagelet.

To teach BIRDS to ſpeak.

Parrots, Magpies, Jays and Starlings, ſhould be placed in dark cages, and kept very ſhort of food, ſo that they may be often hungry: Then, either by candle-light, or in the night without a candle, ſuch words and ſentences as it is intended they ſhould learn, muſt be often repeated to them, and they will make great proficiency in a ſhort time.

Directions concerning RAVENS, CROWS, JACKDAWS, and MAGPIES.

To ſcare from your ground the three former kinds of Birds, dig a hole two feet wide and a foot in depth, and ſtick round the borders thereof the long feathers of a Crow, or any other black feathers, and a number at the bottom, which will deter them from the place.

place. The number of theſe holes muſt be proportioned to the ſize of the ground.—Among fruit-trees, lines ſhould be tied from tree to tree, and black Feathers, tied at moderate diſtances, will fright them; and dead Crows, hung in trees, likewiſe anſwer this end.—Ravens, Crows, and Magpies, being great devourers of Corn, both in ſeed-time and harveſt, a good Gun ſhould be always loaded to bring them down.

To prevent PIGEONS deſtroying Corn.

Fix lines over different parts of your land, with Feathers tied in them; and frequently fire at them with powder, and they will quit the ſpot thus guarded.

Method of catching PIGEONS, ROOKS, JACKDAWS, &c.

A ſheet of thick brown Paper muſt be cut into eight equal parts, and made up in the ſhape of Sugar-loaves, the inſide being covered thick with Bird-lime three or four days before they are uſed. Then put Corn in each paper, and place it under the lumps of earth, early in the morning, and when the Birds come to feed, the limed Paper will immediately ſtick round their heads, on which they will fly directly perpendicular, but being ſoon fatigued, will fall down, and may be eaſily taken.—In the time of plowing, they are catched by putting large Worms and Maggots in the limed Paper, inſtead of Corn.

Way to intoxicate WATER-FOWL.

First clean, and then ſteep, in clear Water, for full 24 hours, the Roots, Leaves, and Seeds of the herb *Bellenge*; then boil them in the ſame Water, till it is almoſt all evaporated; and after it is cold, throw it in the places where the fowls frequent, who, eating eagerly of it, will be made ſo drunk as to be readily taken; but no time muſt be loſt in catching them, for they will ſoon recover. Boiling powder of Brimſtone in the above, is ſometimes practiſed with ſucceſs.

Directions for BAT-FOWLING.

Having fixed on a dark night for your buſineſs, provide yourſelves with a Wicker with a long handle, ſo that it may be held on high, placing therein large Candles, or pieces of Links, to yield a conſiderable light. This being carried on one ſide the places where the Birds rooſt, let two or three of the party carry long boughs, while one on the oppoſite ſide beats the hedges, &c. till the Birds fly out, which immediately flying towards the light, may be eaſily ſtruck down. The middle of Winter is beſt for this ſport, and on a ſtill evening. If you are among ſhrubs, the wood muſt be beaten on each ſide: and ſome perſons uſe Nets on the ends of poles; by which the birds are readily taken.

Of KITES, &c.

Near the place where your Poultry are kept, fix iron Gins, about four inches broad, which muſt be baited

baited with Chicken, Mice, or raw Meat; and thus theſe ravenous fowls are eaſily taken —Some perſons ſtretch Lines or Nets over the place where the fowls are; but nothing drives them away like a well-charged gun.

To deſtroy KITES, RAVENS, or CROWS.

Steep the entrails of Pigs, Fowls, or Rabbits, in the lees of Wine, into which you have infuſed a quantity of *Nox Vomica*, and throw the bait where the Fowls come in the evening, or early in the morning. This will intoxicate them ſo, that a perſon waiting near the ſpot, may eaſily take them.

To recover the above BIRDS; ſo as to tame them.

When they are catched, during the fit of intoxication, pour a little Sallad-oil down their throats, and rub the head with ſtrong White-wine-vinegar; and the cure will be ſpeedily effected.

To take BULLFINCHES, and other BIRDS.

As Plumb-trees and Currant-trees ſuffer much from Bullfinches, it is proper to cover ſome of the twigs with Lime, in order to take them. The twigs of the Gooſberry-tree ſhould be alſo limed, to catch the Goldfinch, Chaffinch, Greenfinch, Titmouſe, &c. or otherwiſe they will deſtroy the buds.—Sparrows may be catched by placing Lime-twigs among the Corn, of which they are great devourers.

Method of catching MOOR-HENS, HERNS, OSPREYS, CORMORANTS, &c.

Fix a piece of a Roach, Gudgeon, Eel, or a Frog, or a whole Minnow, on a hook at the end of a Hair-line, or Wire, placed about ſix inches under Water, near a ſhallow bank, where theſe Birds wade, and faſtened to a ſtake fixed in the ground; and it will be ſoon ſwallowed.

SEA-PIES, CROWS, &c.—To take them.

Take two Oſier-ſticks, lime them well, and lay them on Ruſhes, Graſs, &c. by the ſide of a River, having firſt fixed a Thread to them, at the end of which a Minnow is tied by the tail. The Birds, ſeeing the Minnow, will ſeize it, when, the Lime-twigs ſticking to their wings, they will be unable to fly, and conſequently taken with eaſe.

Methods of taking PARTRIDGES with a Tunnel-net.

Place your Net at a proper diſtance from the Covey, and then drive them gently towards it, by making a ſerpentine ſweep about it with your Stalking-horſe. If the Birds appear to be frightened, you muſt either ſtand ſtill, or retire, till you ſee they will not fly; and when they appear quiet, proceed as before. If one of them ſtrays from his company, take a circle to drive him in; and the wings of your Net muſt approach to the form of a half circle.—Theſe Birds may be alſo taken with Lime-rods ſtuck in the ground,

or with Lime-ſtraws placed in ſtubble-fields, from Auguſt till Chriſtmas.—Pheaſants are alſo catched in the ſame manner.—Another way of catching Partridges, is, to make a paſte of Wheat-flour and ſweet Wine, mixed with *Cocculus Indiæ*, powdered, which being laid, in ſmall bits, in places where they frequent, they will be ſoon intoxicated with it, and may be eaſily taken by hand.

WATER-FOWL.—To take them with Snares and Springs.

Having diſcovered the uſual feeding-places where the Birds frequent, and the water-tracks they uſe, when you find theſe tracks, or furrows, unite in one narrow ſtream, and ſeparate, having the greateſt depth in the middle, you may be ſure of game, and there place your ſnares, (hereafter deſcribed) firſt ſtopping up their other walks with Flags, Buſhes, or other things, to make ſuch a fence that the Birds will not paſs over.

Provide yourſelf with a young plant of the Hazle, Holly or Yew, long, pliable, and taper to the end; fix a ſwivel-loop on the point, and having cut it ſharp at the large end, fix it where you propoſe to catch your game: then make a horſe-hair Line, of length and ſtrength proportioned to the Birds you intend to try for: a Line of eight or ten hairs, and a foot in length, is proper for Woodcocks, Plovers, and Snipes; but the Heron or Bittern, will require one of above double the length, and about a hundred hairs. Your principal plant or ſweeper, muſt alſo be proportioned to the ſtrength and ſize of the game, let your Line be little more than half the length of your Plant, and faſtened to the top of it with a run-

ning nooſe: then bend the Plant loop-wiſe, to a ſize proportioned to the game; (which is called a bridge, and ſerves the end the bridge does in a Mouſe-trap): within an inch and a half of the bent, and near the loop, fix a little twitcher, broad and thin, ſuch as is in a Mouſe-trap; then place the loop of Hazel acroſs the trigger, and hang the bow-end of it at a hook or peg driven into the ground on one ſide the track, and under the bent of the firſt-mentioned bow-ſtick put the ſtalk, or other end of it; cutting a nitch near the other end of it. Then fix the large end of the Hazle-plant into the ground (but not inclining to the ſide of the bank where the track is) and bring the ſmall end, ſtrongly bowed, till the trigger (by putting one end of it under the bent of the firſt-mentioned Stick, and the other in the ſtalk of one end of the bridge) be faſtened, and keep the Plant bent down ſtrong.

You muſt then place upon the bridge, but ſo as not to be ſeen, a loop, or horſe-hair of proper width; which, when your Game treads on the middle of the bridge, will ſlip away, and by the quick riſing of the Hazle-plant, the Birds will be catched by the feet.

If you make uſe of Nets, place them always where you have about a foot of Water; ſo that the fitteſt places for ſport, are flats, ſands, overflown meadows and marſhes. The Nets are the ſame as thoſe uſed for catching Plovers, and are ſet in the ſame way.

SEA-GULLS, HERONS, WILD-DUCKS, and GEESE.—How to take them.

Having driven a Stake of two or three feet in length into the ground, cloſe to the Water, provide a large hook, at the end of a horſe-hair Line, and bait it with a Frog, ſmall Fiſh, &c. You may have one or more Lines, which laying in the River, the Birds will ſwallow the bait, and are eaſily catched.—Another method of taking them is, by making Snares of horſe-hair, in which their feet are entangled.

LICE in BIRDS.—To deſtroy them.

Anoint your Birds frequently with Linſeed-oil, and the cure will be ſoon perfected.

BEES.—How to manage them, to improve the Stocks, &c.

Stocks of Bees are procured either by purchaſe; catching wild ſwarms, or taking them by art.—In purchaſing of Bees, remember to chooſe thoſe that are ſmall, lively, ſhining and ſmooth; and be particularly careful that the Maſter-bee is lively, ſhining, and of a long make: for the thriving of your ſwarm will depend much upon him. Take care, alſo, that the ſwarm is numerous and complete; which may be known by the number about the door of the Hive, and by inſpecting it: but if theſe appearances fail, blow into it, and you may form ſome judgment of the ſtock, by the noiſe they will make in reply.—Bees are often incommoded by the change of air, when they

they are removed any conſiderable diſtance; and to repair the injury, you ſhould ſcatter ſweet herbs about their Hives, which ſhould be placed in agreeable gardens. The beſt method of removing them is, to put a Hive at each end of a long ſtick, covered with ſheets, let a man carry them on his ſhoulder, and take great care not to ſhake them, leſt the Combs ſhould be broken: this ſhould alſo be done in the night, while they reſt, and the month of April is the moſt proper ſeaſon: but obſerve not to remove them to a place leſs pleaſant than that they are taken from; for, in this caſe, they will ſoon fly away.

When they are conveyed to the place where they are to remain, (if it be in the day-time) they muſt not be opened or fixed till evening; that, having reſted well during the night, they may renew their uſual occupations in the morning. Then watch them carefully for two or three days, obſerving if they leave the Hive; for if they ſhould, it is moſt likely that they are inclined to go away.

The wild Bees (as they are called) breed in foreſts, fields, wilderneſſes, ruins of caſtles or churches, or in the clefts of trees, particularly the Oak. To diſcover and take ſuch Bees, attend to the following directions. Having obſerved any Water where the Bees come to drink, place by the ſide of it a ſmall Box, with Honey or Sugar in it, and with a ſmall hole in its ſide, into which the Bees will enter to ſip; and when a number are in, let them out one at a time, purſuing them ſeparately, by which they may be traced to their home. To judge of the diſtance they live at, put ſugared Water, which they will come to taſte, and, as they ſip, ſprinkle them with ſome diſtinguiſhing Colour, and you will learn, by the ſame Bees coming often, if their abode is near the ſpot; or if great numbers come ſoon, you may be ſure they

dwell

dwell nigh, for they give immediate notice to each other.

When you have diſcovered where they are; if in a tree, and not eaſily to be come at, they muſt be ſmoaked out, and then ſettled by ringing ſome braſs veſſel: then ſweeten your Hive with Herbs, and ſhake them into it: but as they ſettle on a bough, it is often proper to cut down the bough, and cover it with a ſheet, cloſe to which you muſt place your Hive, and the Bees will go into it. Sometimes they cannot be ſmoaked from the tree, in which caſe it muſt be ſawed to get them out, or ſome other method uſed, as experience will direct.

In Spring and Winter place the front of your Hives to the riſing Sun; and manage, both in Winter and Summer, that the heat may be as well proportioned as poſſible; being careful, alſo, that the herbs, &c. which grow near them, are wholeſome, and the air is good.

The Herbs, Plants, &c. which Bees are fond of, are Saffron, Bean-flower, Muſtard, Roſes, wild Marjoram, wild Thyme, ſweet Marjoram, Balm, Mellilot, Myrhh, Lavender, Smallage, Thyme, Caſſia, Sage, Roſemary, Savory, Violets, &c. and thoſe which are diſagreeable to them, are bitter Herbs, and Flowers in general; — Laurel, Spurge, wild Cucumbers, Cornel, Elms, Yew-trees, and Wormwood.

Valleys near the Water, agree with Bees better than the hills; and the beſt Herbs for the produce of Honey, are Thyme, wild Thyme, and Roſemary.—Situate your Hives ſo that the Bees may not be moleſted by Swallows, Redbreaſts, Woodpeckers, Sparrows, Storks, Toads, Moths, Hornets, Lizards, Serpents, Butterflies, or Spiders: the Hives ſhould be placed a yard above each other, in three ranks.

The

The Bees retire to reſt in Winter, to live on the fruits of their induſtry ; but if you have nearly ſtripped them of their Honey, you muſt feed them, either with Currants, Raiſins, Figs, Honey, or Sugar and Water boiled, in which you muſt dip ſmall Sticks, and drop them cautiouſly into the Hive.—When the Sun enters Aries, they begin to work, firſt making their Combs, then breeding, and then filling the Hives with Honey.

Should too great a brood of young croud the Hive, it may be known by the great noiſe they make, and by the Bees hanging in cluſters at its mouth :—In which caſe get new Hives, and watch, from eight o'clock till noon, for the young ones coming out, leaſt they fly quite away ; and if they do not come out readily, force them with Galbanum, when they will divide into two ſwarms, as they will have two Kings, and may be ſeparately hived.—When a ſtock decays, deſtroy the Maſter-Bee of one Hive, and unite two ſtocks under one King. If two ſwarms ſhould fight, ſprinkle the Hives with Honey boiled in Water, throw Duſt on them, or the juice of ſweet Herbs, and the battle will ſoon be ended.

When the Bees play round the mouth of the Hive, when you hear an extraordinary humming noiſe within it ; or when the Drones are driven out by the Bees, you may conclude that the Combs are filled with Honey ; but by no means take the Honey till they are full, leaſt the Bees ſhould unite to quit the Hives.

When you remark that the Maſter-bee leads his company out too frequently, clip his wings, and he will be ſure to keep them at home.—Some people think, that rubbing the mouth of the Hive with Marjoram and the blades of Onions, or with Calve's-

dung,

dung, will keep the Bees from ſtraying.—In ſome countries there are three Honey-harveſts in a year; —the end of May—the end of July—and the beginning of September;—but it is beſt to take the Combs only twice a year:—In May, and in Auguſt.

USEFUL

FAMILY RECEIPTS,

FOR THE PREPARATION OF

MEDICINES,

AND CURE OF

COMMON DISORDERS.

To make White DIACHYLON PLAISTER.

BOIL a pound and a half of Lithrage, powdered very fine, in a quart of Water, and a quart of ſweet Oil, till the whole be ſo mixed as to form a proper conſiſtence for a plaiſter; if the Water be found inſufficient, add a little more, that the medicine may appear quite white.

To make YELLOW BASILICON.

Let the following articles be well mixed over a ſlow fire; — Burgundy-pitch, Bees-wax, and yellow Reſin,

Reſin, a quarter of a pound of each: three quarters of an ounce of Venice Turpentine, and a quarter of a pint of ſweet Oil.

To make FRIAR's BALSAM.

Put into a pint of rectified ſpirits of Wine, half an ounce of balſam of Tolu, a quarter of an ounce of Succotrine Aloes, one ounce of ſtrained Storax, and one ounce and a half of Gum Benjamin. Let it ſtand till the Gums are diſſolved, and the whole well digeſted, and then ſtrain off the tincture.

To make TINCTURE of RHUBARB.

Steep the following ingredients, for three weeks or a month, in a pint of Brandy, or mountain Wine, and then ſtrain off the liquor for uſe; viz. A quarter of an ounce of leſſer Cardamum-ſeeds bruiſed, a drachm of Saffron, and one ounce of Turkey Rhubarb, cut in thin ſlices. A large ſpoonful or two may be taken for a doſe, and occaſionally repeated.

To make DAFFY's ELIXIR.

One ounce of Carraway-ſeeds, three ounces of Senna, two drachms of the beſt Rhubarb in powder, and four ounces of ſtoned Reſins; ſteep them in a quart of Brandy for about a month, then ſtrain off the liquor, which muſt be kept in a bottle ſtopped very cloſe, to uſe when wanted.

To make OINTMENT of MARSH-MALLOWS.

Of Linſeeds and Fenugreek-ſeeds, three ounces each, of Marſhmallow-roots, half a pound; bruiſe the above, and boil them over a gentle fire half an hour, in a quart of Water; then put in two quarts of ſweet Oil, and boil the whole till the Water is evaporated; next ſtrain off the Oil, and add to the other articles two ounces of common Turpentine, half a pound of yellow Reſin, and a pound of Bees-wax; melting the whole together, and continually ſtirring it till the Ointment is cold, and then it is fit for uſe.

To make LAVENDER DROPS.

A pint and a half of Lavender-water, half a pint of Hungary-water, a drachm and a half of red Sanders powdered, a quarter of an ounce of Nutmegs, and the ſame of Cinnamon: let the above ſtand for a month, in a glaſs bottle ſtopped cloſe, and then ſtrain off the liquor.

To make LAVENDER WATER.

A pound and a half of freſh Lavender-flowers, put into a gallon of proof Melaſſes-ſpirits, and about five pints diſtilled off.

To make HUNGARY WATER.

A pound and a half of freſh Roſemary-tops, put into a gallon of proof Melaſſes-ſpirits, and about five pints diſtilled off.

To make HARTSHORN DRINK.

Two ounces of burnt Hartſhorn, and two drachms of gum Arabic, muſt be boiled in three pints of Water, till it is reduced to a quart, and then the liquor ſtrained off.

To make a doſe of COOLING PHYSIC.

Put half an ounce of Manna, and an ounce of Glauber's Salts, into a little hot Water, which, when quite diſſolved, is ſufficient to be taken at once.

A COUGH.—To cure it.

Barley-water four ounces; Syrup of Balſam and Oil of ſweet Almonds, two ounces of each; ſpirits of Sal Volatile, 30 drops: the above muſt be ſhaken well together, and two large ſpoonfuls taken during the fit of coughing. Bleeding will be highly proper if the diſorder does not yield to the above remedy.

DEAFNESS.—To remove it.

Take an ounce of Oil of Almonds, and an ounce of liquid Opodeldock, and mix them perfectly; then having firſt ſyringed the Ears well with warm Milk and Oil, drop into each Ear a few drops of the above mixture every night at going to bed, and ſtop the ears cloſe with Wool or Cotton.

EAR-

EAR-ACH.—To cure it.

To cure this painful diſorder, nothing is preferable to the ſmoke of Tobacco blown into the Ear.

GREEN-WOUNDS.—To cure them.

Having firſt fomented them well, dreſs them daily with yellow Baſilicon, ſpread on fine Lint.

ITCH.—To cure it.

Take two ounces of flour of Brimſtone, two ounces of Sulphur Vivum, one ounce of powdered Cloves, and mix them all well with half a pound of Hog's-lard, with which anoint the affected parts every night for about three weeks, or till the diſorder diſappears, during all which time, the patient muſt never change his linen, and it is requiſite that he ſhould live very moderately, and take three doſes of phyſic afterwards.

HEART-BURN.—To cure it.

A tea-cup full of Camomoile-tea, or a ſmall quantity of Chalk ſcraped into a glaſs of Water, are deemed effectual remedies.

Violent HEAD-ACH.—To cure it.

Bleed on the temples with Leeches, and take frequently about 40 drops of Tincture of Caſtor in a glaſs of Water. If this fails, take, for eight or ten days, on going to bed, a ſcruple of Pil: Ruſi.

GRIPES.—

GRIPES.—To cure them.

A wine-glaſs of Daffy's Elixir is ſometimes effectual; but if this fails, dry before the fire half a drachm of powdered Rhubarb, and add to it a little powder of Ginger, which being mixed together, ſerves for a ſingle doſe.

JAUNDICE.—To cure it.

Twice or thrice in a day take three or four Pills, of moderate ſize, compounded as follows; viz. Sixteen drops of Oil of Anniſeed, with half an ounce of Venice Soap. If the patient be coſtive, let him take in the morning, twice a week, half a drachm of Rhubarb.

PILES.—To cure them.

Make a mixture of half an ounce of flour of Brimſtone, and an ounce and a half of lenitive Electuary, and take of it the ſize of a Nutmeg night and morning; and apply a little of the following ointment outwardly, viz. Two ounces of white Diachylon, and two ounces of ſweet Oil, mixed up with half an ounce of Vinegar. Sometimes relief is found by applying Leeches on or near the Piles.

RHEUMATISM.—To cure it.

Sometimes bleeding is ſerviceable in this complaint; but the moſt approved remedy, is to take, on going to reſt, a drachm of powder of gum Guaicum in a draught

draught of warm Ale, and be covered up with more bed-cloaths than you have been accuſtomed to.

GOUT.—To cure it.

When you retire to reſt at night, take a tea-ſpoonful of volatile tincture of Guaiacum, regularly, in a glaſs of Water; drink plentifully of Sack-whey, and be covered up very warm. Walking, riding, and other exerciſe, is neceſſary, in the intervals of the fits, to prevent a return.

RABBITS.—To cure the Rot in them.

As this malady is occaſioned by their eating Greens while the dew is on them; or, indeed, eating too much of any green meat; it may be cured by giving them plenty of Hay, or other dry food.

RABBITS.—To cure Madneſs in them.

This diſorder is diſcovered by their rolling on their backs, or kicking and leaping in their hutches: it is occaſioned by foulneſs of the blood, owing to the rankneſs of their food, and may be cured by their eating plentifully of Thiſtles.

The PIP in POULTRY.—To cure it.

This diſorder is occaſioned by eating foul Meat, by drinking dirty Water, or the want of Water. It

known by a thin white ſcale on the tip of the tongue, which prevents the Fowl from eating; and it is cured by taking off the ſcale with your nail, and rubbing Salt upon the tongue.

To cure FOWLS of the RUP.

This complaint is a ſwelling on the rump, which diſorders the Fowl prodigiouſly; and is obſervable by the feathers on the affected part ſtanding out of their natural poſition. Pulling out the feathers, opening the ſore, forcing out the core, and waſhing the part with Brine, or with Salt and Water, will effect the cure.

POULTRY.—To cure them of the FLUX.

Eating too great a quantity of moiſt food is the cauſe of this diſorder: which may be cured by giving your Fowls Bran and Peaſe ſcalded together.

STOPPAGE in FOWLS.—To cure it.

This coſtiveneſs affects the Poultry to ſuch a degree, that they are unable to walk. Its cure is effected by anointing the vents, and then feeding them with Corn, or ſmall bits of Bread, ſoaked in Urine.

POULTRY.—To cure LICE in them.

When Fowls have no opportunity of ſhaking themſelves among ſand, aſhes, &c. or have been uſed to foul feeding, they are ſubject to be much annoyed with Lice; which may be deſtroyed by waſhing

them with warm Water, in which is infuſed a quantity of Pepper beaten very fine.

POULTRY.—To cure their ſore Eyes.

An approved remedy for this diſorder, is, to chew leaves of Ground-ivy in your mouth, ſqueeze out the Juice, and ſpit it into the affected part.

To prevent HENS eating their Eggs.

When you find a Hen addicted to this habit, place in the neſt an artificial Egg made of Chalk, which ſhe will frequently peck at; but finding that ſhe cannot get what ſhe wanted, ſhe will decline the practice.

To cure POULTRY that are ſtung with venomous INSECTS.

The method is, to anoint them with Rue and Butter. They may be known to be afflicted with this diſorder, by their ſwelling, and looking very heavy.

THE GENTLEMAN FARRIER;

OR

DIRECTIONS FOR THE PURCHASE, MANAGEMENT, & CURE OF *HORSES.*

IN the purchaſe of a Horſe, you ſhould truſt chiefly to your own judgment; for the gentry who make a livelihood by dealing in theſe noble and uſeful animals, are very little to be relied on.—Any thing above 14 hands high, and under 15 and a half, is eſteemed a good ſize for a road Horſe.

When the motions of a Horſe pleaſe you, and you have an inclination to buy him, take him out ſome miles in uneven ground, obſerving if he proceeds freely without whip or ſpur, and if his paces are good. If he lifts his fore-feet pretty high; ſteps longer or ſhorter, as may be neceſſary; goes *wide* behind, and *near* before, and proceeds freely when you give him the rein, he is very likely to prove a good ſervant.

The age of a Horſe is judged of by his teeth; but in this there are deceptions; as the dealers ſometimes burn them with an Engraving-tool, to make the marks in old teeth appear like thoſe in young ones.—Be careful in obſerving a Horſe's eyes. The directions of an approved writer on this ſubject, are, to "obſerve them "in the light, and if in the firſt trial the pupil dilates "largely, and contracts again as the Horſe is expoſed "to a more clear Sun, you may conclude his eyes are "good; ſmall eyes are a bad ſign; the colour often is "the cauſe of a good or bad eye: the Hazel eye is "beſt, becauſe the Horſe that has ſuch an eye is gene-"rally of a good colour; whereas the Wall-eye is "common to the ball'd Horſe, a colour not coveted, "as they often have white, *ſoft hoofs*, and are frequently "of a waſhy or lax conſtitution, which is never to be "choſe for the road A general maxim with me, is, "if I ſee a Horſe empty himſelf often on the road, I "infer he is no Horſe for a long journey, unleſs it is "intended to make a ſkeleton of him."—Obſerve, in the purchaſe of a Horſe, that his knees are not broken; for if he is apt to fall, no merit can compenſate for that vice.

It is not always eaſily diſcovered when a Horſe's wind is broken; for, if he be but ſlightly touched, a moderate gallop will occaſion his heaving, and make him cough: but the certain way to try him, is, to feed him plentifully with good Hay, and give him no Water for 24 hours: then let him drink as much as he pleaſe, and place him in a poſition with his head lowermoſt; and if he is diſordered, it will evidently appear.

The following are deemed ſigns of a good Saddle-Horſe—the neck riſing in a ſemicircular form; the fore-feet ſtanding even, and boldly forward; thin ſhoulders, and a flat cheſt. A Horſe that cuts or goes

amiſs

amiſs in thin ſhoes, will do ſo in all others; though this may be partly remedied by the care of the Smith. —To know a foundered or hot-footed Horſe, ſurvey him in the ſtable, and if he frequently changes his fore-feet, to eaſe them, you may conclude that he is diſordered. If a Horſe is a good trotter down hill, it may be depended on that he is ſo on all other ground.

A ſound tough hoof, that will endure travelling on hard roads without heating, is a valuable property in a Horſe, and will, in a great degree, ſupply the want of good ſhoulders; but if the hoofs are tender, and the ſhoulders heavy, it is moſt probable that he will frequently fall.

When on a journey, look often at your Horſe's back, taking care that the ſaddle does not gall him; but if this ſhould happen through neglect, and the back is inflamed, apply Vinegar, warm Urine, or ſalt Water, as coolers: though when the ſkin is broke in holes, from what is termed Warbles, Tincture of Myrrh, Aloes, and Spirits of Wine, in equal quantities, mixed with a little Oil of Turpentine, is eſteemed proper to bathe it with occaſionally.—A careful traveller will ſometimes walk in favour of his Horſe. The Scripture ſays, "A merciful man is merciful to his beaſt."

If your Horſe has a navel-gall, or is ſo much injured as to oblige you to cut out the ſit-faſts, the following is likely to effect a cure:—"Reſin and com-
" mon Turpentine, of each four ounces; Honey two
" ounces; Sheep's-ſuet three ounces: melt the Reſin
" and Turpentine firſt, then add the Honey and
" Sheep's-ſuet; and laſtly, ſtir in by degrees (and till
" the whole is almoſt cold) half an ounce of powdered
" French Verdigreaſe; and keep it for uſe: but if it
" is too ſtiff for Winter, you may add ſome Hog's-
" lard or freſh Butter to it."—It is proper rather to
" diſſolve ſwellings than ſuppurate them, by Vinegar,

ſalt

ſalt Water, or other cold repellent applications, or by boiled Turnips applied as a pultice.

MEDICINE proper to anoint Burns or Scalds.

Take ten or twelve ounces of Oil of Olives; Gum-elemy four ounces; Burgundy-pitch, Reſin, and Bees-wax, eight ounces of each, and make an ointment of the whole:—Or, while the ſkin remains on, very ſtrong Rum or Brandy, or ſpirits of Wine may be applied.

A ſecond OINTMENT.

Bees-wax and freſh Butter, of each half a pound: twelve ounces of Oil of Olives: five ounces of *Lapis Calaminaris*, powdered very fine and well ſifted: four ounces of Ointment of Elder. Let the hardeſt ſubſtances be melted firſt: and in the laſt place ſtir in the powder till the whole is of ſuch a conſiſtence, that it cannot ſink through and ſettle.

Good food, careful dreſſing, proper bleeding, a roomy ſtall, and ſufficient exerciſe, are great preventives of the ſwelling of a Horſe's limbs.—Soft warm Water applied as often as you bait, is likewiſe good to prevent their ſwelling, or reduce them when ſwelled.

A full-ſized Hunter will demand about the ſame feeding as a galloping Horſe; that is, about a quart of Beans, half a Wincheſter buſhel of Oats, mixed with three handfuls of Wheat, and divided into three equal feeds: but for a travelling Horſe with a good appetite, the quantity is ſix quarts of clean Oats, and half a pint of ſplit Beans, mixed with a handful of Wheat.

In travelling, it is requiſite to take great care with reſpect to watering your Horſe. In hot weather, when he

he perſpires a great deal, you ſhould let him drink frequently, but not a great quantity at once: Within two miles of the place you mean to ſtop at for the night, it will be proper to let him drink more freely, and trot him afterwards, that the liquor may be warmed within him, while the beaſt will grow cooler.—If you have not had an opportunity of giving him water on the road, do not permit the oſtlers to lead him to Water, or waſh him, (as is very common) but after he has ſtood half an hour in the ſtable, give him a proper quantity of Water made luke-warm.

If the legs of your Horſe are ſwelled, and continue to be ſo, notwithſtanding the advantages of a wide ſtall, clean dreſſing, good food, &c. it will be proper to give him the following purge:—Of common Aloes one ounce; of Species Hieræ Picræ three drachms; of Diagridium one drachm; of Diapente half an ounce; of Oil of Aniſeed one hundred drops; and as much Treacle as will make it into a ſtiff ball, to be rolled in flour of Brimſtone or Liquorice-powder, and given to the Horſe in the uſual way: work off the purge with warm Water and Oatmeal, as ſoon as it begins to take effect.

It will not be prudent to purge a lean Horſe often; but when abſolutely neceſſary, uſe the following.—One ounce and a half of Succotrine Aloes;—Extract of Caſſia, one ounce;—Sena in powder, three drachms; Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, and Galengal-root powdered, each two drachms; mix, and with as much ſyrup of Roſes ſolutive as is neceſſary, beat the whole into a ſtiff maſs to be formed into two balls, which muſt be given the Horſe in a morning, and waſhed down with warm Wine or Ale; but he muſt be kept from his meat half a day, at leaſt, before he takes this purge, and if it does not operate you muſt not give him another.

The

The neglect of thoſe who look after Horſes, is the principal cauſe of the *Greaſe*, by ſuffering the ſcratches to increaſe to too great a degree.—The ſcratches in Horſes bear ſome reſemblance to kibed heels in Men and Children; and are occaſioned, principally by filth and careleſsneſs.—The beſt method of cure is, firſt to waſh the heels of the beaſt with warm Water, then to anoint the affected part with the following ointment, and turn him into your paſture-grounds.

Take of Flanders Oil, of Bays and Quickſilver, each half an ounce; of white Ointment two ounces: melt the white Ointment a little, then ſtir in the Oil of Bays, and then the Quickſilver, keeping the whole in motion, ſo that the Quickſilver will not ſink to the bottom.

In moſt diſeaſes incident to Horſes, where there is not much of a Fever; the following *Cordial Ball*, is deemed good either to cure, or prevent the increaſe of the illneſs; and it muſt be given in the quantity of an ounce, in a morning before the Horſe is watered or exerciſed. Take of Carraway-ſeed and Aniſeed finely powdered, each one ounce; Flour of Brimſtone, two ounces; Turmerick in fine powder, an ounce; greater Cardamum-ſeed, half an ounce; Saffron two drachms; Spaniſh-juice, diſſolved in Hyſſop-water, two ounces; Sugar-candy, four ounces; Oil of Aniſeed, half an ounce, Liquorice-powder, one ounce and a half; Wheat-flour, enough to make the whole into a ſtiff paſte: Keep it tied up in a bladder for uſe, having firſt well pounded the whole in a mortar.

Before you purchaſe a Horſe, be careful to examine his feet; for it often happens either that they are gravelled on the road, or pricked by an ignorant Smith driving a nail to the quick, or too near a vein: When this is the caſe, the Gravel or Sand of the roads, works up the hole made by the nail, till the Horſe is lamed,

—When

When the hoof of the Horſe is greatly injured by Gravel, it becomes neceſſary for the Farrier to pare or ſcrape away great part of it, ſo that ſuch hoof is ſeldom afterwards perfectly even.

The lameneſs of Horſes, occaſioned by the Gravel, is frequently ſuppoſed to ariſe from ſome other cauſe; as a ſtrain in the back-ſinew, ſhoulder, &c. and ſometimes the Shoulder-ſlip is miſtaken for the Gravel. In theſe caſes the method is to try the hoof by ſqueezing it with a pair of pincers; and if the Horſe draws away his foot, as being pained by the impreſſion, you may reaſonably ſuppoſe that he is gravelled.

In the next place, pay attention to the nail-holes, obſerving whether they are near the quick or otherwiſe; which will be different according to the formation of the Horſe's hoof, as there are many high hoofs that have the quick, or end of the ſmall blood-veſſels, more diſtant from the edge of the hoof, than in other flat hoofs. The driving a nail, therefore, into a proper part of the horſe's hoof, requires the utmoſt ſkill and judgment of an able Farrier.

The feet of ſome Horſes are ſo remarkably tender, that it is not without difficulty they can bear the impreſſion of the pincers, even when there is not any Gravel lodged near the quick of the foot: in which caſe the Farrier is to make leſs preſſure than he would otherwiſe do.

The practitioners in Farriery ſay, that "When any "extraneous matter happens to be lodged in any part "of the Animal Machine, it ſhould be diſlodged and "taken away as ſoon as poſſible." Agreeable to this rule, if gravelly matter gets up the nail-hole to the quick, remove it as ſoon as poſſible, and with as little loſs of the hoof as can be contrived; for it is very wrong, in caſes of Gravel, to pare and cut away the hoof, as is uſually done by ignorant pretenders to Farriery.—If

too much of the hoof be cut away, the deficiency will be a long time before it is ſupplied, and, of courſe, more Gravel will be admitted, to fill up the former hole: ſo that the hoof ſhould be pared off to the ſpot where there appears no farther blackneſs, or bad colour; and the following Balſam afterwards applied to the wound.

Take half an ounce of Balſam of Peru; Storax, three drachms; half an ounce of Gum Benjamin; ſix drachms of Choice Myrrh; three drachms of Succotrine Aloes; powder them all groſsly, and having put them into a Gooſberry-bottle with a wide mouth, pour upon them one pint of rectified ſpirits of Wine, and having corked it ſlightly, ſet the bottle in ſand, in an iron pot, over a moderate fire, and keep the ſpirits warm for twenty-four hours, frequently ſhaking the Tincture, that the Gums may be diſſolved:—after this keep it ſtopped cloſe, and decant it off, as it may be wanted for uſe. This Balſam is ſaid to perform amazing cures on pricks or other wounds newly received; and is diſtinguiſhed by the name of *Vervain's Balſam*.—Captain Burdon directs that this ſhould be applied till the part affected is well:—The common direction is, to warm it, and dip a parcel of Tow or Lint in it; and thus to faſten it on the part that is cleared of the Gravel, Thorns, &c. and to renew it as it grows dry.

The following is recommended as a pultice for a hoof heated by Gravel.—Mallow and Marſh-mallow-leaves, of each four handfuls; of Pellitory of the Wall, two handfuls; four ounces of white Lilly-root, boiled by itſelf, and beaten to a pulp; one ounce of bruiſed Linſeed, boiled in a pint of Water, till it comes to a jelly: keep the jelly of Linſeed and the white Lilly-root by themſelves; and when the other Herbs are well boiled, ſqueezed from the water, and beaten well, mix them all up warm together, ſtir in about ten

ounces

ounces of freſh Hog's-lard, and put it by till wanted.

The above ought to be applied, when very warm, round the foot, after the wound has been dreſſed with the above-mentioned Balſam; and the application ſhould be renewed as often as the foot may grow dry.

For a gravelled Horſe, after having pared away ſand, dirt, and blackneſs, dreſs the affected place with the following ointment:—Freſh Butter, a quarter of a pound; Reſin and Burgundy-pitch, an ounce each; half an ounce of French Verdigreaſe, finely powdered; Bees-wax, an ounce and a half; Turpentine, two ounces.—Let the Butter be clarified, and after melting the hardeſt ſubſtances firſt, put in the reſt, but the powdered verdigreaſe laſt: then ſtir the whole till it is almoſt cold, and the Ointment will be apt to be leſs ſharp at the top than at the bottom.

Owners of Horſes ſhould be careful not to permit the Farriers to pare the hoof too freely, as great damage may ariſe by their ſo doing; and there is even a Law to puniſh Blackſmiths who ſhoe a Horſe into the quick.

Horſes are liable to a diſorder called "A clap in "the back ſinew," which is occaſioned thus;—"When "a Horſe over-reaches in his walk or trot, he is apt "to ſtrain the back-ſinew; or by getting his foot into "a hole in the road. When he does this, and has a "heavy weight upon him, he often catches himſelf ſo "haſtily upon ſtumbling, that he ſtrains the back-"ſinew or tendon behind his fore-leg."

The ill conſequence ariſing from the above-mentioned accident, is cured by applying the following medicine:—Bole Armoniac, four ounces, and the whites of ten Eggs, to which add as much ſtrong Wine Vinegar as will make the whole into a ſtiff pultice; then waſh and bathe the leg well with warm

Water, and wipe it dry with a tender hand; after which ſpread the pultice on a thin leather, and apply it all along the ſinew and part affected.

If you ride a valuable Horſe a journey, and he ſhould get a ſhoulder-ſlip, or a ſtrain in his back-ſinew, do not force him on the road, but leave him in the care of an honeſt Farmer, to be cured as in the directions above-mentioned.

Captain Burdon, in his account of the ſhoulder-ſlip, and back-ſinew, ſays—" If in the back-ſinew, he will " lift his toe off the ground and ſtep ſhort, though " downright lame; but if in his ſhoulder, he will drag " his toe as he walks."—The following is deſcribed as a proper

Dreſſing for a Shoulder-ſlip.

Two ounces of Oil of Turpentine; Oil of Swallows and Petroleum, half an ounce of each; mix them well: Let it be well rubbed in, and the Horſe ſtirred a little after it is applied, to prevent his being reſtleſs from its warmth.

Wind-galls are moſt readily cured by turning the beaſt out to graſs, or by the following medicine.—Lees of ſtrong Wine, or Wine Vinegar, half a pint; add to it one pound of common Bole-Armoniac, and put to them the whites of ſix Eggs; beat all together, till it becomes a thick pultice, and apply it freſh as often as it becomes dry.—Reſt is one great matter towards the cure of ſtrains: Colds are often cured by bleeding in the thigh-vein.

For wounds on the eye, uſe the following compoſition:—Grey Lapis-Calaminaris, powdered fine, half an ounce; Lapis-Tutiæ, two drachms; white Vitriol, calcined or burnt, one drachm and a half; French Verdigreaſe, a ſcruple: make all theſe into a fine powder, and having mixed them well with an ounce of freſh Butter, lay the compoſition by till wanted.

War-

Warbles are cured by the following medicine.—Spirit of Wine and Oil of Turpentine, of each half an ounce; Tincture of Myrrh and Aloes, of each two drachms: Let theſe be well mixed, and bathe the affected places morning and evening, and, if the remedy be applied in time, it will prevent the warbles becoming Sit-faſts, as they are uſually called.

When by catching cold, bad food, or other cauſes, a Horſe purges on his journey, the following drink is recommended as effectual to warm the bowels.—Boil an ounce of Venice Treacle in a quart of ſtale Beer till a third is conſumed; then add half an ounce of the true Armenian-bole in powder; and adding two ounces of common Treacle, to make it more palatable, give it the Horſe in one doſe, which ſhould be repeated as often as may appear neceſſary; but if the diſorder ſhould not yield to this medicine, add to it half a gill of ſtrong Cinnamon Water, and a hundred drops of Liquid Laudanum; but in caſe you give this addition, the Horſe ſhould reſt ſome time from his journey.

THE COMPENDIOUS GARDENER AND HUSBANDMAN:

OR OBSERVATIONS RELATING TO *Gardening, Huſbandry, &c.*

THE ſituation of gardens ſhould be open to the South, or South-Eaſt, having the North defended by high trees, and by the dwelling-houſe. Trees of large ſize break the fierce wind, which, in Spring or Winter, would be highly pernicious to the more delicate flowers or plants.

The quality of your ground ſhould be an object of prime conſideration, as it is leſs expenſive to raiſe a good crop on rich ground, than to get even a moderate crop on a ground that is naturally bad.—You ſhouldconſider whether the ſoil be moiſt, light, dry, or ſtrong;

ſtrong; what trees, &c. are proper to plant on each; and how to intermix ſoils with each other, ſo as to produce the prime kind of fruit. Trees growing on moiſt ground will bear large fruit, but not ſo pleaſant to the taſte as if they ſtood in a dry land: the difference of which may be experienced as the ſeaſons are more or leſs wet.

Lands that are fit for orchards, are ſuch as have produced plentiful crops of Wheat, Barley, Rye, Beans, or Peaſe.—Grounds that are extremely wet and cold, or immoderately hot and dry, are equally improper for orchards.

When you plant trees in moiſt ground, be careful to heighten it, and not dig your holes too deep: obſerve likewiſe, before you plant your trees, that you cut thoſe roots that ſhoot downwards, particularly the pin-roots; otherwiſe you muſt put buſhes underneath them, that the Water may go off, ſo that the root ſtrike not too deep into the cold ground.

A method to inſure a plentiful Crop of FRUIT in an ORCHARD.

If your habitation be near heathy ground, provide yourſelf, in the Summer-time, with four or five hundred dry Turfs; if not, get a proper quantity of Fern, Hay, or Straw, moderately damp, and when the wind blows from the Eaſt or North-Eaſt, (which are the blighting quarters) lay either your Muck or Turf in different places, ſet it on fire, and the wind will carry the ſmoke over all your orchard. This practice being continued till the wind changes to the Weſt, will kill Caterpillars, Flies, and ſuch other vermin as are brought by the blighting winds.—Wall-fruit may likewiſe be preſerved from early froſts by the ſame method.—A ſtrict obſervance

of

of theſe rules will afford plenty in a time of ſcarcity.

It is obſerved, in Blith's Huſbandry, that boggy lands, being firſt drained deep, and planted with Willow, Sallow, and ſuch kind of trees, have been, in a few years, made worth £.5 an acre, though originally not worth more than two ſhillings.—It is likewiſe ſaid, that, at fifty years growth, a hundred Aſhen trees have been ſold for £.500, within the life-time of the firſt planter:—Alſo, that Plumbs, Cherries, and other fruit-trees, being covered with rough cloth, and often made wet during the hot weather, the fruit will be ſo far kept back, as to be fit for gathering when there is none to be had in other gardens.

Diſappointments from miſtakes in planting, ariſe from three cauſes:—Firſt, uſing the inferior, inſtead of the beſt ſorts of plants: Secondly, miſmanagement and ill culture after planting; and thirdly, bad ſeaſons.

As preventives againſt theſe inconveniencies, it will be proper, in the firſt place, to chuſe an honeſt gardener, one who has ſkill to diſtinguiſh the difference of fruit-trees, and to know the ſeveral ſorts which are frequently called by the ſame name; adopting the ſort to the nature of your ſoil and expoſure.—The gardener ſhould underſtand the temper of the ſoil, and be acquainted with the aſpect, height, and extent of the wall, in order to ſupply the plantation with ſuch trees as are proper for it.

With regard to the ſecond article, viz. "Miſma-" nagement, and ill culture after planting," be careful not to plant againſt old walls, where other trees have died the preceding year; for, in ſuch places, you will ſeldom have any ſucceſs: Or, if your wall be new, yet, if the earth your tree is planted in be improper, your fruit will not come to a good ſize, nor will

will it be perfect in taſte. To prevent this, let your earth be deep and wide, and your trees planted and headed in proper time; the borders kept clean from weeds, and the trees properly watered during the hot weather:—prime them well, and pick and look after them carefully if you expect a crop.—Plant neither Peaſe, Beans, nor Flowers near the roots of your trees, leaſt they ſhould ſuck away the nouriſhment, and injure them, as would infallibly be the caſe.

With reſpect to the ſeaſons, it muſt be expected that a variation in theſe will occaſion a difference in your fruit, ſometimes producing it ſmall, ſometimes watry, &c. notwithſtanding all your care in planting and grafting it; ſo that you would ſcarcely conceive that the ſame tree ſhould produce ſuch various fruit in different ſeaſons: what then muſt thoſe expect, who plant their trees, ſuch as Peaches, Apricots, Pears, &c. without regard to the aſpect of their wall?—Regard ſhould be had not to plant dwarf-trees againſt a wall, for they are not apt to grow to perfection in this ſituation.

The knowledge of the nature of the various ſoils and expoſures, and what are the beſt methods to attemper them to the ſeveral kinds of trees that are to be planted in thoſe ſoils, is very requiſite for a gardener, who ſhould be a man of a middle age, active, experienced, honeſt, and of more than a moderate capacity.

If the ſoil of your gardens be of a ſtrong and cold nature, they ſhould be expoſed to the South: if the earth be hot and light, an Eaſtern expoſure is deemed preferable to any other. For fruit that is intended for baking, a Northern aſpect is deemed good: but, as all expoſures have their conveniencies and inconveniencies, the judgment of the gardener muſt be exerted to adapt the ſeveral trees to their ſoil and ſituation.—Pliny adviſes, that, in hot weather, Cray-fiſh

ſhould be burnt under the vines in various parts of the garden: but this will hardly be adopted in England, where Cray-fiſh are of full as much value as vines.

Way to prevent HARES, RABBITS, &c. from peeling off the BARK of YOUNG TREES.

Provide a quantity of Greaſe, put it over the fire, and boil it with Tar, ſtirring in the latter till they are well mixed; then take a bruſh, and rub the mixture over the body of your tree, higher than the reach of the animals. This ſhould be done in the month of November, as it is in the Winter-time only that animals are obliged, through hunger, to feed on the bark of your trees.

Preventive remedy againſt MISTS and FOGS.

At the four corners of your garden, or in the middle of it, hang up the feathers of an Eagle: or burn heaps of Shrubs, Weeds, or Chaff; and you will find them operate towards the diſperſing Miſts or Fogs.

Pieces of Iron, or Horſe-ſhoes hung on your trees, are deemed efficacious againſt Thunder, Lightning, or Blaſts.—The effects of Froſts are prevented by ſmoaking Goat's or Cow's-dung, or Chaff, in your garden:—Likewiſe a large Smoke made of Cow-dung, flying over your garden, is ſaid to be good againſt the effects of Ruſt or Vermin.

Short Observations and Directions reſpecting GARDENING, for every Month in the YEAR.

JANUARY.

The cold weather in this month will prevent much work being done in the garden: but you may obſerve the following directions: — Mix Sheep's-dung with Earth, and put it to rot together, as a layer for your flowers;—Trench ſuch ground as you ſhall have occaſion to dig up in the Spring:—lay Dung of various kinds where it is wanted, particularly under fine Mould, then mixing and ſcreening them together.—Set Quickſets; prune and lop Trees; gather Scions, for grafting; and tranſplant ſuch Fruit-trees as there may be occaſion to remove.

FEBRUARY.

If the ſeeds which you have ſet in September, for Cabbages, ſhould have been deſtroyed by the Froſt, make a hot-bed for the reception of freſh ſeed, according to the following direction: Dig a trench two feet deep, in the warmeſt part of your garden, and defended from the Eaſt and North-Eaſt winds: put in Horſe-dung or litter, and tread it cloſe, over which lay rich Earth, of the depth of ſix or ſeven inches; let this earth be ſifted pretty fine, and ſow

your ſeed. In theſe kinds of beds you may ſow Purſlain, Muſk-melon, or Cucumber-ſeeds; but they muſt be defended from the cold of the nights, by Mats or Straw.—You may now remove the grafts of former ſeaſons.—Sow Beans and Peaſe, the rows at a foot or 14 inches diſtant from each other.—Plant ſlips of Gooſberries and Currants:—drain your garden and orchard of wet, occaſioned by rain, or melted ſnow, ſettled at the roots of trees.—This is likewiſe the ſeaſon for pruning your Vines and other Wall-fruit-trees, before the buds ſwell: but in nailing the branches of the trees, be very careful that they are not over-ſtrained, as that would hinder the circulation of the ſap.

MARCH.

Cover the roots of ſuch trees as have been bare ſince Autumn: plant trees that remain unſet, and dung your orchard well.—Sow Parſnips, Carrots, Turnips for ſeed, and Parſley-ſeed.—Set more Peaſe and Beans, as alſo Leeks and Onions.—Take the litter from your Aſparagus-bed, and having ſtirred or dug it a little, ſift ſome good Earth upon it:—or this is a proper ſeaſon to make a new bed.—Short-ſtalked Cabbage-plants ſhould now be ſet on the borders of your Carrot or Parſley-grounds, at the diſtance of a yard between ſtalk and ſtalk. During almoſt all this month, you may prune grafts of the laſt year's growth, cut off the tops of ſuch ſtalks as are budded, and continue to graft.

APRIL.

Set ſlips of Lavender, Thyme, Roſemary, Artichokes, &c. and plant French-beans.—Remove your tender

tender ſhrubs and ſlip them, after a few gentle ſhowers. In this month you ſhould likewiſe ſow Marygolds, Hyſſop, Lettuce, Purſlain, Winter-Savoury, Radiſhes, Marjoram, Thyme, Scurvy-Graſs, Carnations, &c.

M A Y.

In this month you ſhould begin to graft, as faſt as you find your buds are ready, which ſhould be taken off the middle of your ſprout. Things raiſed in hot-houſes muſt now be brought out, and tranſplanted into boxes, in which you have put a mixture of light rubbiſh, rotten Cow-dung, and fine freſh Earth. Having ſet your plants therein, water them, and put them out in the Sun; but firſt make a hole at the bottom of your boxes, to let the water through.

J U N E.

Sow Lettuce, Radiſh, Chervil, and other articles proper for ſallads.—Inoculate Wall-fruit-trees, Pears, Apple-trees, &c.---Cut off ſuperfluous branches from your vines, and ſtop the joints.—Put plenty of rotten Fern about the ſtems of trees that are newly planted, and water them well. In this month, about the full of the Moon, you ſhould gather herbs, to keep for Winter uſe.

J U L Y.

During this month your newly-planted trees and layers ſhould be frequently watered.—Peaches and Apricots ſhould be pruned, the beſt ſhoots being left in a good poſition.—Lay Myrtles, Jeſſamines, &c.

and

and ſlip Stocks, flowers and plants. After Rains, clip Box that has grown irregular; and let herbs that are paſt their ſeaſon, run to ſeed. — Towards the end of the month, ſow Anemony-ſeeds in fine ſifted earth, either in boxes or beds; and move your Bed Off-ſets, Anemonies, Ranunculuſes, Tulips,&c.

A U G U S T.

If you inoculate this month, it ſhould be in the beginning of it.—Pluck up Suckers from the roots, and cut off all ſuperfluous branches, and ſhoots of the ſecond year.—Pull up ripe Onions, Garlick, &c.—Gather ſuch ſeeds as are ripe, and clip herbs, for Winter uſe, before the full of the Moon.—Make Cyder and Perry; and gather the ſeeds of Shrubs.—Tranſplant Lettuce for Winter uſe.—Sow Carrots, Parſnips, Spinach, Corn-Sallad, Marygolds, Lettuce, Onions, Endive, &c. Likewiſe Columbines, Scurvy-Graſs, Larkſpur, Angelica, Holyhocks, Fox-Gloves, and ſuch plants as ſtand the Winter,—Sow alſo Cabbages and Cauliflowers for Winter plants.

S E P T E M B E R.

During moſt part of this month, you may continue to ſow Spinage, Radiſh, Lettuce, and Winter-herbs. — Tranſplant Aſparagus-roots; Artichokes, Strawberries, and a variety of eating and phyſical herbs.—About Michaelmas, when the weather commonly changes, chuſe a fine day to remove your favourite plants into the green-houſe. As the cold increaſes, ſelect ſuch plants as will not bear the houſe, and ſet them, in a Southern aſpect, two or three inches below the ſurface of the earth, covering them with

with Hay during the night; but uncovering them when warm ſhowers fall, and in fine Sunny days.—Such Fruit as is now ripe, muſt be gathered when the weather is dry.

OCTOBER.

Genoa Lettuce may be ſown this month, and, if taken proper care of, will afford a good ſallad for the Winter: but during hard weather, they ſhould be covered with Bell-glaſſes. This is the proper ſeaſon for ſetting of Fruit-ſtones, which ſhould be placed, with the pointed end uppermoſt, three inches deep in the ground, and covered with Straw. It is not yet too late to ſow Welch Onions, on warm borders.

NOVEMBER.

This is the time for taking up Potatoes for Winter uſe —Now you ſhould plant trees for ſtandards and walls, and trench and prepare your ground for Artichokes. Gather, and lay in your cellars, Parſnips, Carrots, Turnips, Cabbages, and Cauliflowers, for ſeed, to be tranſplanted in the Spring.

DECEMBER.

This is the beſt time for ſetting Beans and Peaſe, for early Summer crops. You ſhould now, likewiſe, prune Vines and Stocks, Wall-fruit-trees, aud ſtandard trees for grafting.

There is no part of gardening that requires more ſkill than grafting, which conſiſts in the judicious tranſplanting or tranſpoſing a Twig, Scion, Bud or Leaf,

Leaf, from one tree to another, ſo that it grows as a part of the tree into which it is grafted.

Directions for GRAFTING in the Cleft.

Having ſawed or cut off the top of the Stock, very ſmooth, take a ſharp kniſe, and cut two gaſhes in it; then with ſmall wedges, ſharpened according to the ſize of the graft, being thruſt in, raiſe the Bark of the Stock, and put in the graft, ſharpened exactly as the wedge; then cloſe it hard with your hand, and bind tight round it a mixture of Horſe-dung and Clay. Cherries, Apples, Plumbs, Pears, and Fruit-trees in general, may be grafted in this manner. It is common to graft Apple-tree Scions on the Stocks of Crab-trees.

BLACK INK:

A RECEIPT TO MAKE IT.

Take half a pound of green Copperas, clean and rocky; half a pound of Gum-Arabic, bright and clear; two ounces of Roch-Allum; One pound and a half of freſh blue Galls of Aleppo, bruiſed pretty ſmall; to all which add ſix quarts of Rain-Water, or if that cannot be got, of River-Water:—let all theſe ſtand together in an earthen or ſtone pot, or a ſtone bottle, with a neck as narrow as to exclude the duſt.—Shake your veſſel once a day, and ſtir it well alſo, once in twenty-four hours, and in about a month

month your Ink will be fit for uſe; and will become the better the longer you keep it.

To make a Quart of BLACK INK.

To two ounces of Copperas, four ounces of Galls, and two ounces of Gum, if you add one quart of Water, and mix and ſtir it as above directed, your Ink will be good.—Your Ink may be made better and ſtronger, by uſing Water thus prepared, viz. Oak-Saw-duſt, or ſmall chips of Oak, with the green peeling of Walnuts, when almoſt ripe, ſoaked in Rain-Water for a fortnight, ſtirred about often, and then ſtrained off.

RED INK.

A RECEIPT TO MAKE IT.

Put a quarter of a pound of Ground-Brazil-wood into three pints of ſtale Beer: let them ſimmer together about an hour, ſtrain off the liquor through a flannel, bottle it up carefully, and put it by for uſe.

ANOTHER.

Diſſolve half an ounce of Gum Arabic, or Gum-Senega, in half a pint of Water; then take a ſmall

gallipot, put into it a pennyworth of Vermillion, and pour ſome of the Gum-water to it; ſtir it well, and mix it with a hair-pencil, till it is of a proper conſiſtency; then let it ſettle till the following day, when it ſhould be ſtirred with the pencil, and it will be fit for uſe. This is deemed a curious red, but it does not flow from the pen ſo freely as that made according to the above receipt. — In like manner yellow, purple, blue and green Ink may be made.

Receipt to keep Ink from Freezing or Moulding.

Severe Froſts will deſtroy Ink, by robbing it of its beauty and blackneſs; and Ink once frozen, will be, ever afterwards, unfit for uſe. The beſt preventive remedy is, to let fall into your ink a few drops of Brandy, or other ſpirits, which will keep it from freezing, unleſs the Winter be more ſevere than common in England. A little Salt put into your Ink, will prevent its growing mouldy.

ENGLISH COFFEE,

MADE OF WHEAT.

Roaſt Wheat in the ſame manner that Coffee is roaſted; and uſe it in the ſame way: it will prove quite as wholeſome; and, by uſe, full as agreeable.

THE

THE

SHEPHERD'S BAROMETER,

OR

Certain Rules to judge of the

WEATHER.

WHEN the Sun riſes with a very red aſpect, it is a ſign that rain and wind will ſoon follow; and this correſponds, in ſome degree, with the following ancient rule:

If Red the Sun begin his race,
Be ſure that Rain will fall apace.

When the Sun riſes in a cloud, and this cloud decreaſes faſt, you may conclude that a fair day will fol-

low. This agrees with the following obſervation of the great naturaliſt, Pliny: " If the clouds are driven " away at Sun-riſing, and retire to the Weſt, it is a " ſign of fair weather." We have an old proverb on the weather, which may demand our attention; viz. " A red evening and a grey morning ſet the Pilgrim " a walking "

Fair weather for ſome days, is denoted by the appearance of little round clouds in the evening, like dappled grey, eſpecially if the wind blow from the North.

It is an obſervation of Lord Bacon's, that, " If the " clouds appear white, and fly to the North-Weſt, we " have generally ſeveral days of fine weather." One of our Engliſh Poets ſays,

If woolly Fleeces ſpread the Heav'nly way,
Be ſure no Rain diſturbs the Summer day.

To the ſame purpoſe Pliny remarks, that

" If the Sun be ſurrounded with an Iris, or cir- " cle of white clouds, and they equally fly away, 'tis " a ſign of fair weather."

The following proverb is generally verified:

In the decay of the Moon
A cloudy Morning bodes a fair After-noon.

Big clouds, which have the appearance of Rocks, &c. generally forebode heavy ſhowers: This obſervation,

vation, which ſeldom fails, is thus expreſſed in an old Kalendar:

When clouds appear like Rocks and Towers,
The Earth's refreſh'd by frequent Showers.

However, the Shepherd who is the author of this Barometer, not reſting his credit on the remarks of thoſe who have gone before him, has drawn his obſervations from nature, and the experience of many years: and they are as follows.

When the wind falls, the clouds increaſe, and the weather is hazy, you may rely on it that it will ſoon rain, and that a conſiderable quantity will fall: on the contrary, when large clouds riſe high in the atmoſphere, decreaſe in bulk, and break away, there can be no doubt but fair and pleaſant weather will enſue.

In Summer-evenings, when large black clouds appear to portend a great deal of rain, they are frequently diſſolved into dews before morning, when plenty of miſt deſcends, and a fine day follows.

Nothing is a more certain prognoſtic of fine weather, than miſts riſing in low grounds, and ſoon diſperſing; but when they riſe ſlow and heavily, and remain viſible ſome time on the tops of the hills, they are ſoon condenſed and deſcend into rain; which, however, ſeldom laſts any conſiderable time.

Fair weather may be expected from a miſt before Sun-riſing, and when the Moon is nearly at full. When miſts ariſe in the old Moon, there is generally rain in the new; and when they appear during

a new

a new moon, rain may be looked for in its decline.

Our ſhepherd ſays that, during nine years, he has obſerved that there is as much South-Weſt as North-Eaſt wind: that the former generally brings wind and rain, and the latter wind and fair weather:—The conſequence is, that the number of wet and dry years are equal.

When the wind gets about to the North-Eaſt, and continues in that quarter three days, and no rain falls in that time, it is generally fair for nine or ten days, during which the wind remains as before; after which the wind comes about to the South, and is ſucceeded by rain.

When the wind changes from South to the North-Eaſt, while it rains, and remains ſteady at the North-Eaſt for two days without any rain, it uſually ſtays in that quarter for two months, and ſometimes longer.

When the wind has been Northerly during two months, and then changes to the South, a few fine days may be expected. If it continues five or ſix days at South, rain will follow; yet if it changes again to the North, dry weather will certainly enſue.

When there has been a great quantity of rain with the wind at South, and this is ſucceeded by ſix or ſeven days of fair weather, a very dry time may be expected.

When the wind is continually ſhifting from North to South, and back again, once in two or three days, ſometimes with and ſometimes without rain, it is a ſign of its afterwards fixing at the South or South-Weſt for ſeveral weeks.

One or two fair days may be always expected after the North-wind has cleared the air.

Thunder and rain may be almoſt immediately expected, in Summer or Autumn, when the wind having been

been Southerly two or three days, the weather is unuſually hot, and the clouds riſe one above another with white tops like the battlements of a tower, and appear joined together, and black on the hills. — A ſudden ſhower may be expected when you ſee two heavy clouds approaching, in oppoſite directions.

When clouds are obſerved driving, at Sun-ſet, from whatever quarter they come, you may expect that a tempeſt will enſue; and if clouds are ſeen floating in a ſerene ſky, wind may be expected; and alſo rain, if they ariſe from the South.

Very ſudden and haſty rains are ſeldom laſting: but when rain is violent, you may conclude that it will be of ſhort duration. When the air grows thick, and the Sun, Moon and Stars are but dimly ſeen, it is to be ſuppoſed that the rain will laſt at leaſt ſix hours.

Duſky clouds, that move ſlowly, are generally loaded with hail: if the clouds appear yellow, the hail is ſmall; if of a blue caſt, it will be large.

When it begins to rain an hour or two after Sunriſing, it is commonly wet for the reſt of the day; unleſs the rainbow be viſible a little before the rain begins, in which caſe it is generally of a ſhort continuance.—When the rain begins an hour or two before the riſing of the Sun, it commonly proves fine weather before noon, and continues ſo during the remainder of the day.

When a rain begins with a ſtrong South wind, which continues for two or three hours, the wind then falling, and the rain continuing, it is probable that this rain will continue for ten or twelve hours, unleſs it ſhould be carried off by a ſtrong North wind: but theſe kinds of rain are the leaſt frequent of any in our climate.

ON THE SEASONS.

WHEN the Spring is remarkably dry, the following Winter is commonly as remarkably wet; and great rains in the Winter are the uſual fore-runners of a dry Autumn.

When it is warm and moiſt weather in October and November, the months of January and February following are for the moſt part, very cold and froſty: On the contrary, when froſt and ſnow come in October and November, then the weather will be moderate in January and February.

When the ſeaſon is wet from about the tenth of February to the tenth of March, it generally happens that a great deal of rain falls in the following Spring and Summer.

FINIS.